The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6. 1909. NO. 43

LOCAL NEWS.

Subscribe for the ITEM; $1.00 per year.

Buy your stationery, blank or printed, at the ITEM office.

A revival meeting is in progress in the M. E. church of Mount Union.

The borough schools re-opened Monday morning after ten days vacation.

The P. R. R. trackman were idle last Friday in observance of New Year's day.

The January argument court convenes to-morrow. A large number of cases has been lissed for this term.

For past card albums, pencil tablets, ink tablets, school companions, pencils, etc., call at the ITEM office.

New photographs at the ITEM store.—Mapleton Presbyterian church, public school building and grounds, first church and school house of the town.

We are glad to know of the improvement reported in the health of Mrs. T. L. Banks and Mrs. Harry Bailey who are taking special treatment in Philadelphia.

The people of McConnellsburg, the county seat of Fulton county, which has no railroads, are petitioning for a morning mail from the east, so they can get a reply off the same day.

The young folks of the community enjoyed skating on the old canal Friday and Saturday. The freezing weather for several days previous had made a fine quality of ice for the winter sport.

Anticipating a rush of business, the Pennsylvania Railroad company put to work Monday morning many hundreds of men at their repair shops in Pittsburgh in order that the equipment may be fixed up in shape for use.

Rev. J. H. Ake began a series of revival meetings in the M. E. church last Sunday evening and at 7.15 o'clock each evening during the week, and until further announced, services will be held in the church. Everybody will be welcome at the meetings.

Watchmeeting was held in the U. B. church Thursday night from 9 to 12 o'clock. About sixty persons, principally young folks, were in attendance. A few stray shots were fired about town about the midnight hour as a salute to the old year and a welcome to the new one.

A horse owned by John H. Kyper, of McConnellstown, was killed in a runaway accident on Penn street, Huntingdon, last Saturday afternoon. The horse was blind and while being driven through the street became frightened and ran against the porch of a dwelling, crushing its skull which caused its death soon after.

Anderson B. Dell, who resides on Sherman street, has in his possession an apple of the "Bailey sweet" variety which was gathered on his father, Ephraim Dell's farm in Smith valley in the fall of 1906. The specimen is in a perfect state of preservation and from its appearance might remain sound many more years.

Charles Johnson, engineer at the Dull works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company, at McVeytown, has a most remarkable record as an employe of the sand works there, in the fact that in twenty-one years of continuous service he has not lost a single day on account of sickness or from any other cause.—Newton Hamilton Herald.

The large farm house of James Fisher, located near Lockport, seven miles west of Lewistown, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday evening about 11 o'clock. The house was occupied by the family of William Fisher, a brother of the owner who lost all his furniture except an organ, a table, desk and a few smaller articles. Total loss about $2,000; partially insured.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mrs. Lou Bowman by the Sunday school class of the M. E. church taught by the pastor on Saturday January 2nd, at which time the class effected an organization. The following persons were present. The Misses Thayer, Mrs. J. W. Baker, Mrs. Jennie Swope, Mrs. Lida Miller, Mrs. Jennie Shoop, Mrs. Frank Yetter, Mrs. C. C. Foster and daughter and Mrs. Lou Dell.

While William Harbster and John Shirley, of Lewistown, were engaged on Thursday morning, sawing a heavy limb of a tree with a crosscut saw, the saw became fast. Seizing an ax Harbster began chopping at the limb to release the saw when it suddenly flew out and the sharp teeth struck Harbster's left leg and tore a gash ten inches long, in the calf, stripping the flesh to the bone. It is feared amputation may become necessary.

"TAXES."

Taxes, Taxes, wherever one goes is the theme;
Taxes, Taxes, the collector can ever be seen.
In discussion quite hot,
He is found on the spot,
Determined the docket to cleam.

Taxes, Taxes, on corner, in store and at home;
Taxes, Taxes is talked of and thought of alone.
While tenants complain,
And their friends cry, shame! shame!
But obdurate is John all the same.

Taxes, Taxes, they must come, they shall come and will;
Taxes, Taxes, our collector in argument thrill.
Each listener with awe,
As explains he the law,
Which he aims in their minds to instill.

Taxes, Taxes, the record of past years will show;
Taxes, Taxes, our collector has never been slow
And a button we bet,
That the tax he will get,
For he never got left, Don't You Know!

—J. G. H.

W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A. Elects Officers.

At the regular weekly meeting of Washington Camp No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., held in the Camp room, corner Main and Sherman streets, Tuesday evening, December 29, 1998, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing term: President, Glen McMullin; vice president, Harry Ruby; master of forms, G. W. Wagner; conductor, Samuel Smith; inspector, Edward Gladfelter; guard, Benjamin Barkley; recording secretary, Edward McCarl; financial secretary, Howard Barkley; treasurer, John A. Toomey; trustee, I. N. Swope.

W. W. Shope has been appointed traveling engineman on the Middle division. His duties will be to instruct enginemen and firemen in a general way as to their duties, to look after the power on the road, and to see and report reasons for steam and other engine failures. Employes will recognize his autnority as the representative of the road foreman of engines. His headquarters will be at East Altoona. The appointment took effect January 1st, 1909.

A new schedule went into effect on the P. R. R. on Monday. Several trains have been added, one being a five-hour train between Washington and New York The time of several local train at the Mapleton station has been changed. Going west train No. 3 now goes at 5.25 a. m., No. 87 at 7.54 a. m., No. 89 at 1.22 p. m., No. 83 at 4.57, No. 81 at 7.32; going east, train No. 30 now goes at 8.42, a. m., No. 34 at 7.08. Time of other trains here remains as formerly.

Miss Ethel Mae Wilson, daughter of Editor and Mrs. Ira H. Wilson, of Newton Hamilton, was united in marriage Thursday December 24, 1908, to Mr. George Watson Sweeny, of Brownfield, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. A. Snook at the home of the bride's parents in Newton Hamilton. The following Tuesday the happy conple left for Brownfield where the groom holds a responsible position with the H. C. Frick Coke company. They received hearty congratulations from the host of friends of the bride in her home town and were accompanied by several girl riends as far as Mount Union on their journey to their new home.

A party of Huntingdon's popular young people came to Mapleton on New Year's evening and took supper at Hotel Clairndon. Chicken and waffles was the principal item of the bill of fare with plenty of extras to satisfy the most critical. The guests were a unit in their praise of the cordial treatment received at the hands of Landlord Grady and his corps of able assistants and left assurance of their early return to enjoy the hospitality of this popular hotel and its management. The party was composed in part of Misses Mary Stewart, Elizabeth Boyer, Margaretta Robb, Mabel Decker, Viola Rudy, Messrs. Clarence Schock, E. M. Decker, W. Clyde Decker, and Guy A. Bayer.

An advanced step in Sunday school work in this town was taken last Sunday when an organized Bible class was formed in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. L. F. Baker was elected president, Elbe I. Coder, secretary, and John Heck, treasurer. An invitation and membership committee consisting of Edward Brown, Anderson Dell and C. C. Foster, was appointed. The organized Bible class is a foreward movement which is doing good work in this and foreign countries and can be made a power for good in any community. All men not identified with any Sunday school are cordially invited to become members of this class, the purpose of which is to become earnest students of the Scriptures and to help in the uplifting of their fellow-men.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—W. A. Parker, of Juniata, visited his father and other friends in town Sunday.

—Miss Mina Rhodes, of Huntingdon, the guest of Mrs. Leah Sloan and daughtors.

—Mrs. W. H. Weston, of Juniata, visited her sister, Mrs. S. B. Neice, Monday last.

—Mrs. Julia B. Dell attended the funeral of Samuel Eby at Huntingdon on Monday.

—J. G. Gillam, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours Sunday afternoon with Mapleton friends.

—Elliott Robley and wife, of Altoona, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grady.

—Miss Mary Cornelius, of Woodvale, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Foster, on Grant street.

—Miss Elizabeth Crane, of Altoona, was the guest of her friend, Miss Florence Oswalt last Friday.

—Mrs. W. H. Dell is recovering from a serious illness of several weeks with catarrhal pneumonia.

—Mrs. Joseph Bordell, of Allensville, spent Monday night and yesterday with her sister, Mrs. H. H. Swope.

—Prof. R. F. Beaty and wife, of Burnham, were guests of Mapleton friends during a portion of the past week.

—Levi Johnson and family, of Shavers Creek valley, are visiting among friends in Mapleton and Union township.

—Harvey Roles and Miss Beulah Querry, of Mount Union, were Sunday guests of Frank Yetter and family.

—Mrs. M. D. Walker, of Huntingdon, returned home Monday after spending several days with friends at Latta Grove.

—Master Claud Gillam, of Huntingdon, spent last week with his grandfather, A. M. Parker, and other friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Ettie Cutshall, of Todd, visited Mapleton friends Monday and Tuesday, being the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swope.

—J. A. Fleming and D. M. Stewart, of Huntingdon, were in Mapleton yesterday appraising the assigned estate of C. C. Wright.

—Charles E. Crotsley, son of John D. Crotsley, of Hare's valley, will go to Philadelphia this week to learn the art of telegraphy.

—Mrs. E. E. Querry and daughter, of Altoona, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Smith, in Mapleton last Thursday.

—Mrs. Nellie Corbin and daughters returned to their home in Pittsburg on Thursday after a pleasant visit among friends here.

—Mrs. M. L. Rex entertained her two little grand-daughters, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Cassidy, of Altoona, on New Year's day.

—Mrs. Charity Shoop, who resides on the homestead farm in Hares' valley, is recovering from a serious illness which two weeks ago was alarming.

—Superintendent Samuel Hatfield, of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand company, transacted business at the main office of his company at Lewistown last Tuesday.

—Mr. Clyde W. McCartney has returned to his home in Huntingdon after spending his vacation at the home of Ralph Smith and family in Smith valley.

—Mr. and Mrs. Myron McClain and Mr. Miller Green, of Cassville, returned home Monday after spending the holidays with friends at Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

—Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. Wallace Fleck on Sunday were Mrs. Flecks parents, M. W. Isenberg and wife and son Fred, of Huntingdon, and Mr, and Mrs. Fred Snyder, of Altoona.

—J. O. Gray, principal of the Trafford city schools, accompanied by his sisters, Mary a teacher of Trafford city and Helen a teacher of the Millvale school spent Saturday night and Sunnay with W. H. Spangler and family

—C. P. Erb and F. M. Moyer, of Troxelville, Snyder county, who have been operating a saw mill on the Treaster (formerly Oswalt) tract on Sideling Hill for the past year and a half, last week moved their mill iuto the Lone Stare hollow on the same tract and will continue the sawing of lumber. The gentlemen are experienced sawmill men and the mill they operate is owned by them. They expect to be located in the present locality for several months more as a number of similar jobs awaits them.

Death of Well-known Passenger Engineer.

David L. Webster, a well-known passenger engineer of the middle division, died at his home in Harrisburg at 10.15 o'clock Thursday night after an illness of fifteen minutes. Mr. Webster had returned to his home Thursday morning in the best of health after making his run over the division. That evening shortly after he retired he complained of a pain in his head and fifteen minutes later was dead, a blood vessel having clotted and burst.

Mr. Webster was the son of Zacharias Webster and was born at Mexico March 13, 1851. He entered the employ of the company when quite young as a brakeman on the Pittsburg division and continued on that division as a brakeman, conductor, fireman and engineman for thirty years. In 1900 he moved to Harrisburg to accept a position as passenger engineer on the middle division. He was a member of Jerry Burley lodge, No. 287, Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginee s.

He is survived by a wife, five children, Mrs. George Burley and Mrs. Charles Brady, of Altoona, and Charles, Maud and Jennie Webster, of Harrisburg, two brothers, Daniel and Jacob Webster, of Altoona, both company employes, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Kepner and Mrs. Mattie Thompson, of Thompsontown.

The funeral services were held at his late home at 6.30 o'clock Sunday evening and Monday morning the body was brought to Mount Union where interment was made.

Samuel Eby.

Samuel Eby, one of Huntingdon's most respected citizens, died at the home of his son-in-law, H. M. Kinsel, at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, January 2, 1909, after an illness of several weeks' duration. Samuel Eby was the son of George Eby and was born in Franklin county March 3, 1824. The family moved to Shirley township, this county, in 1828. February 6, 1851, Samuel Eby was married to Catharine E. Morrison, of Shirley township, who died in 1902.

Mr. Eby was a bridge builder having built a number of bridges in the state, among them being the bridge over the Juniata river at Fourth street, Huntingdon. In 1857 he moved to the farm at Ardenheim then owned by his father-in-law, John Morrison, and in 1876 built a three-story brick residence to take the place of the old frame structure destroyed by fire the previous year. For a number of years he was a trustee of Juniata College and was a consistent member of the Church of the Brethren. He is survived by two daughters and one son, as follows: Mr. H. M. Kinsel and Mrs. Charles A. Vuille, of Huntingdon, and Samuel P. Eby, of Harrisburg. He is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Nancy Madden, of Yeagertown, and Mrs. D. M. Bare, of Roaring Springs. The funeral was held at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. W. J. Swigart, assisted by Rev. J. S. Souser and others. Interment at Huntingdon.

Mrs. Leonard B. Hazzard.

Mrs. Laura B. Hazzard, wife of Leonard B. Hazzard, died at her home in Huntingdon at 5.30 o'clock Friday morning, January 1, 1909, of paralysis, after an illness of two years. She was aged 41 years. About two years ago Mrs. Hazzard suffered a stroke, followed soon after by a second one which left her left side entirely paralized. The third stroke befel her early Friday morning, resulting in her death a few hours later.

Mrs. Hazzard was the youngest daughter of the late Isaac and Hannah Garner Heffner, both deceased, and was born on the Heffner homestead in Juniata township. She is survived by her husband and ten children—four sons and six daughters—as follows: Ellsworth, Irwin, Harry and Simeon, of Huntingdon; Mrs. Mary Moore, and Miss Geretta, of Huntingdon; Miss Julia, of Juniata township; Mrs. Sarah Brennan, of Petersburg; Miss Viola, of Smith vallay, and Miss Agnes, of Mill Creek. There also survive three sisters as follows: Mrs. H. H. Swope, of Mapleton; Mrs. Joseph Bordell, of Allensville, and Mrs. Frank Corbin, of Henderson township. The funeral was held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and interment was made at the Shenefelt cemetery in Juniata township.

The heavy rain Sunday night has improved the water situation in this section. The streams had been very low.

Changes at the Court House.

Last Monday the county officials elected last November were inducted into office. There was no change in the offices of the prothonotary and register and recorder, I. N. Swope and W. H. Trude having respectively been re-elected to these positions, and retained their former deputies.

The death of Hon. T. W. Myton who had been elected county treasurer occasioned a cessation of business in that office owing to the question of who should fill the office not having been settled. The act of 1905 placed the appointing power in the hands of the Governor and at the time of A. W. Spyker's death in August, 1907, the attorneys overlooked this act and the commissioners, under the act of 1841, appointed G. N. Spyker to the position. This appointment was not in accordance with law and the error was not discovered until last week. G. N. Spyker was, however, de facto treasurer and continued in charge of the office until a successor should quality. Monday evening S. I. Spyker, Esq., went to Harrisburg to present the matter to the Governor. This morning the conditions remain unchanged, but it is probable that by this evening G. N. Spyker will be appointed or his right to continue as county treasurer during the current year will be confirmed.

The former board of county commissioners, Messrs. H. D. Taylor, Christ Bush and H. H. Davis retired and were succeeded by the new board, consisting of Messrs. William L. Johnston, E. R. Wible and J. K. Wiley. Monday afternoon the new board organized by electing Mr. Wible president and after much balloting A. R. Leffard, of Huntingdon, was elected clerk. The other appointments on which they had previously agreed were confirmed, to wit: A. A. Wible, janitor; H. W. Petriken, Esq., solicitor, and Dr. John M. Steel, jail physician. The new board has taken hold of the business in a manner that indicates that the affairs of the county during their administration will be conducted in a careful dignified business manner. So may it be.

The county auditors consisting of Messrs. Clay Park, Howard Crownover and William B. Wilson, after taking the oath of office elected Samuel Wilson clerk and at once proceeded to the settlement of the affairs of the past year. It will require several weeks for them to complete their work.

Free School for Nurses.

The Philadelphia School for Nurses, 2219 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., offers Free Scholarships in Trained Nursing to young women in every state in the Union. The Scholarships cover the full Two Years' Course, with room, board, uniforms, laundering, etc., included, and railroad fare paid to home town or district upon the completion of the Course.

A home study course and a short resident course are also provided, which quickly open the door to opportunity and enable progressive students to render a noble service to humanity and at the same time acquire for themselves a substantial income from the best paid occupation now open to women; besides qualifying every student to deal with emergencies in the home that may mean the saving of a loved one's life.

Far-seeing philanthropists are adding to the resources of this School, with the view of ultimately extending these benefits to earnest energetic young women in all country districts and in all the smaller towns and cities.

The Institution is approved and endorsed by leading physicians and educators of the entire country. Some of the leading men of this State are its strong supporters and endorsers, as will be seen by the catalogue which will be sent to any one who writes to the School for it.

Notice.

The store of Shapiro Bros. will be closed to-morrow and Friday preparing for a great closing out sale to commence at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, January 9, 1909. Mr. Lederer, representing the David Kline & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, arrived in town this morning and took charge of the large stock of goods and everything will be sold regardless of value. Look for large circulars which will be distributed to-morrow. Can you, dare you in justice to yourself overlook these bargains which will be offered at this sale? Never in a life time will there be a sale of this kind.

The Mapleton Item

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

"The things that make for peace," chirps the Dallas News, are not all battleships.

"'Tain' no use o' gettin' mad at a man foh bein' foolish," said Uncle Eben, in the Washington Star. "He's gwinter hab trouble enough 'thout your botherin' to give 'im any."

The only state which requires teaching of agriculture in public schools is Oklahoma. The school course includes agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, flower culture, fertilizers, dairying, drainage, irrigation and grazing. Neighboring states have similar laws under consideration.

It is not a pleasant thought to the Washington Herald, that, perhaps, some day the women of the country will be marching down to the polls and casting their votes, and, in heated competition with the men, indulge in scrambling for office; intellectually and morally they do not seem fitted for such practical politics.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer prints a picture of the three-master North Bend, just back from the high latitudes and docked for repairs. "During the summer," it tells us, "the schooner went far north of the Arctic circle, carrying supplies to government missionary stations and schools. The little vessel had many gales and heavy seas while landing cargo. In several instances it was so dangerous that Captain Dyer kept his sails set, ready to put out to sea."

Social service has become such an artificial term, insists the Christian Register, that it has little relation to the common duties and finest opportunities which open before each individual. The nearest duty of every person, every church, every organized community lies right at hand and is commonly overlooked in what are called plans for social service. Our socius is our nearest neighbor, the one to whom we are allied by our common rights, duties and privileges, the man or the woman with whom we are compelled to work.

"Books" have progressed from the days when they were only wooden rods or bits of bark. For the derivation that which connects "book" directly with "beech," both having been "boc" in Anglo-Saxon, is the favorite one. "Buchstaben," the German word for letters of the alphabet, explains the Pittsburg Dispatch, means literally "beech-staves." Many book words go back to such vegetable origin. The Latin "liber," a book, whence comes our library," was properly the inner bark or rind of a tree, especially of papyrus; the Greek "biblon," whence "bible" and "bibliophile," meant much the same thing ;a "codex" was a block of wood; and "leaf" is obvious.

Why is it that the so called "paper carts," which are conspicuous in western cities, have gained no foothold here, asks the Boston Transcript? A two-wheeled affair, containing a series of racks which will accommodate perhaps four papers of a kind (leaving the name only in sig..., but an amazing variety of kinds, is one of the street institutions of the middle west. Perhaps the people are there more cosmopolitan; a larger percentage of them have clearly come in from somewhere else, and as they pass back and forth by the paper cart on the street the tyopgraphical make-up of the journal which was once on their daily breakfast table catches the eye and they become its purchasers. Of course public libraries contain all these papers, but to a stranger in a western city it is a great delight to be able to possess the home favorites. Incidentally, any interior city has a larger area of only one-day-old newspapers than would a seacoast city with no contributions from half the earth's adjacent surface. Moreover, the old home is still toward the east for most Americans, and the cities which can draw little from that direction lack one of the essential qualifications for giving the paper cart patronage, since, as its zealous proprietors say, selling everything on a five-cent basis. "We are in business just to please the public."

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Subject: The Prerogatives and Responsibilities of Moral Freedom.

Baltimore, Md.—Sunday morning Cardinal Gibbons preached his regular monthly sermon to a large audience, at the cathedral. His subject was "The Prerogatives and Responsibilities of Moral Freedom." The text was from St. Luke 18:31-43: "Jesus commanded the blind man to be brought to Him, and He asked him, saying: What wilt thou that I do for thee? And he said: Lord, that I may receive my sight." The cardiral said:

Is not he stone blind who is entirely engrossed by the desire for earthly riches and shuts his eyes to the pearl of great price? Is not he blind who is wallowing in the mire of sin, who is leading a life of sensuality which leads to melancholy and despair? Is not he blind who is bending all his energies to the acquisition of honor and fame, and when he acquires it, it fails to satisfy the cravings of his heart? Is not he blind who looks up to heaven and contemplates the works of creation, but discerns not the existence of a Creator? Is not he blind who sees the hands moving on the clock-work of time, but fails to recognize the invisible Hand which keeps these works in motion? Is not he blind who counts the days of his years as they flow by, but does not consider the ocean of eternity that lies before him?

Now, Christ says to each of you what He said to the blind man: What is thy will? What wilt thou that I do for thee?

How sublime is the faculty of free will! It is a gift which distinguishes you from the brute creation; for man is the only creature on earth that enjoys moral freedom. It is a prerogative which you possess in common with the angels and which makes you like to God Himself. God and the angels and man are the only beings that have free will.

It is the exercise of the will that distinguishes the saint from the sinner, the martyr from the apostate, the hero from the coward, the temperate man from the drunkard, the benevolent ruler from the capricious tyrant. If we are destined to be of the number of the elect, we shall owe our salvation under God to the right use of our freedom. If we are to incur the vengeance of heaven, it shall be due to the abuse of our liberty. "Thy destruction is thine own, O Israel." In a word, our liberty is a weapon with which, like Saul, we will inflict a deadly wound upon ourselves, or it is a sword with which, like Michael the archangel, we can conquer the infernal enemy and win our way to heaven.

Our Saviour told the Jews that the knowledge and practice of His precepts would secure for them true freedom. The Jews were indignant that their freedom should be called in question: "We are the seed of Abraham," they exclaimed, "and have never been slaves to any man." But our Lord replied that though children of Abraham, they were in bondage as long as they were in sin. "Amen, I say to you: Whosoever committeth sin is the slave of sin."

Do not Americans sometimes talk in this way? We are freeborn citizens and yield to no despotic power. But what will it profit us to enjoy the blessings of civil freedom, if we do not enjoy the glorious liberty of children of God, by which we are rescued from ignorance and can trample on sin? What will it avail us to be recognized in the public walks of life as free and independent citizens, if in the circle of our family, and in the sanctuary of our hearts, we are lashed as slaves by the demon of passion; if we are slaves to a petulant temper, slaves to lust, to intemperance, pride and vainglory; slaves to public opinion, the most capricious of all tyrants?

Jesus Christ is the highest ideal of Christian perfection. He is "the way and the truth and the life." He came to teach us by word and by example. Now, if there is any one virtue our Saviour inculcates more forcibly than another, it is this: That our heart and will should be in harmony with God's will. "I came down from heaven," He says, "not to do My own will, but the will of Him that sent Me. My food is to do the will of Him that sent Me that I may finish His work."

In exhorting us to make the will of God the supreme rule of our actions, our Lord is echoing the voice of His eternal Father. "My son," says Almighty God, "give Me thy heart." He does not say: Give Me thy riches, thy lands and thy possessions, for these belong to Him already. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and all that dwell therein." He does not say: My son, give the service of thy body, for that also belongs to Him. "Thy hands," says the prophet, "have made and fashioned me." And besides we readily bestow the service of our brain and hands on one who has already gained our affections. But He says: Give Me thy heart and the affections of thy will, for this is all that you can call your own; this is the only free, unmortgaged property you can offer Him.

You should discern the hand of God in the daily occurrences of life. You should regard all the events happening to you, such as poverty and wealth, sickness and health, life and death, even the afflictions and persecutions arising from the malice of men; you should regard all these, I say, not as accidents and real evils, but as visitations controlled and directed by an overruling Providence. They are links in the chain of your immortal destiny; they are so many gems in the diadem of your glory. This is the teaching of the apostle, who says that "to them that love God all things work together unto good." I consider the recognition of this truth the highest Christian philosophy and the practice of it the only substantial basis of genuine peace. You will never enjoy solid tranquillity till you accept with composure and equanimity all the visitations which come from His loving hand.

Our Saviour insinuates the same comforting doctrine. When He is arrested in the garden before His crucifixion, Peter draws a sword in His defense. Our Lord thus rebukes him: "Put thy sword into its scabbard. The chalice which My Father hath given Me, shall I not drink it?" He does not say: The chalice which Judas and Caiaphas and Herod and the Jews have given Me. No. He regards them all as the unconscious instruments of God in the work of man's redemption. God used these vile instruments for the sacrifice and glorification of His Son, just as a father uses a scourge to chastise his child and then throws it into the fire. "Do you not know," says Pilate to Christ, "that I have the power of life and death over you?" "You would have no power over Me," replies our Lord, "if it were not given thee from above."

Blessed is the man who in every occurrence of life preserves in his heart an unalterable adhesion to God's will, through honor and dishonor, through evil report and good report, in sickness and in health, in prosperity and adversity. Blessed is he who hears the paternal voice of God in the thunder of tribulations that resound over his head. Happy is he who has this short but comprehensive prayer often in his heart and on his lips: "Thy will, O Lord, be done!" Thrice happy are they who can say with the confidence of the apostle: "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ," and a loyal attachment to His will. "Shall tribulation or distress, or danger or persecution or the sword? I am sure that neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things present nor things to come, nor height nor might nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the charity of God."

HOPING AGAINST HOPE.

By the REV. P. A. HALPIN, St. Angela's College, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Who against hope believed in hope. —Romans 4:18.

The most wretched of his species is the man without hope. He is more than wretched, he is inexcusably criminal, because an offender against a divine law which the apostle emphasized in his masterly appeal to the Romans.

To hope and to hope always is a command so stringent that against hope we must believe in hope. The words of St. Paul suggest a picture in which hope is portrayed supine and gasping, while ministering faith bends over it and arouses it into life and strength and commanding beauty. A miracle truly this, but within the power of religion and attested by reason and experience.

That such marvel may be performed—nay, that it is not beyond the reach of any soul—is solace unspeakable. It means that any one may bar forever against himself the gates of despair. It is a trumpet call for highest courage and achevement. It implies a command which if unuttered by the Creator would pass by unheeded. But God wills it, therefore it can be obeyed. Though it calls for a fight of hope against itself, it is not a contradiction nor a paradox, but carried to its ultimate consequences it means triumph, it is universal in its application, bars no man from its sway and eliminates no combination of circumstances. It enjoins upon one absolute refusal to surrender save to the inevitable doom of us all.

Moreover, it finds a response in man's heart. "Never say die!" is a cry as old as the race. All the mythologies reflect it. Christianity consecrates it. The Old World felt its truth; to the New it was given to understand it. On sea and land, on every battle field since the dawn of history, has it been heard.

There has never been a mandate to despair. No matter what the environment, how dark the outlook, over and above all is the inspiration of hope. What man's voice prevails against the utterance of faith? When a man says there is no hope, where is his guarantee? The physician says: "The man will die with the dawn"—the man lives yet. A man is in the clutches of adversity; he has lost his all; lo! on the fragments of his fortune he builds a colossal independence.

History has not chronicled every hopeful deed. Ships a-many despaired of have come to port; from many "last ditches" have been unfurled flags of victory.

The hope that Paul speaks of is not supine but active. It puts heart in a man as nothing else does. It is the mother of resurrection. God the author and finisher of hope be praised! For from Him comes the confidence which says: "There is a way out; if I cannot find it I will make it."

This hope, heaven descended, approved by reason and sanctioned by experience, cannot be baffled. To hope against hope is the basis of character. The truest test of a man is to hope against hope and to pluck success out of the very heart of failure.

Human Progress.

The motive of human progress has ever been a belief in spiritual reality. Whenever that motive has been superseded, progress has ceased, disintegration has set in, whether in the nation or in the individual.

The Sunday-School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 10.

Subject: The Descent of the Holy Spirit, Acts 2:1-21 — Golden Text, John 14:16, 17—Commit Verses 2-4—Exposition of Lesson.

TIME.—Sunday, May 28, A. D. 30, 9 a. m. **PLACE.**—An upper room in Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION I. The Disciples Filled With the Holy Spirit, 1-4. The disciples had been bidden not to depart from Jerusalem. but to wait for the promise of the Father, the baptism with the Holy Spirit (ch. 1:4, 5). They had faithfully obeyed this command. After the ascension of Jesus they had returned at once to Jerusalem (1:12) to wait God's time and God's blessing. The following days had been spent largely in prayer (1:14). Those were not wasted days. More was accomplished in the ultimate outcome than if they had spent those days in preaching. Though "they continued steadfastly" in prayer (1:14, R. V.) the entire time was not spent in prayer (ch. 1:15-26; Luke 24;53). There was absolute unity in their prayer, it was "with one accord." Their minds were all united in one thing, "the promise of the Father," the baptism with the Holy Spirit (Lu. 11:13; Ac. 4:31; 8: 15-17). They did not regard the positive promise of Christ (1:5) as relieving them from the necessity of prayer, but as an incentive to and a foundation for prayer. The women were there as well as the men (ch. 1:14). Ten days passed without an answer. The day of Pentecost, the day of "first fruits," the gathering of the church (Lev. 23:15-21) came at last. Not till that day could the Holy Spirit be given. Now that Pentecost has come no one needs wait ten days for the baptism with the Holy Spirit. There is no record of any waiting since Pentecost (see ch. 4:31: 8: 15-17; 9:17-22; 10:44; 19:1-6). The baptism with the Spirit is every believer's birthright through the crucified, risen and ascended Christ (vs. 33, 39), and the moment the conditions are fulfilled this blessing will be ours. If we have to wait, the difficulty is with us, and not with God. It is because we have not met the conditions. The disciples seemed to have been expecting the promise that very day, they were "together in one place" (R. V.). It was at or before 9 in the morning (v. 15). They were of one accord (cf. 1:13, 14; 2:46; 4:24, 32; 5:12). This unity doubtless had much to do with the bestowal of the gift, and the absence of this unity has much to do with the failure of many churches to-day to receive it. The blessing came "suddenly" at the last (cf. ch. 16:25, 26; Mal. 3:1; Luke 2:13). There was not a moment's warning. There was a roar as of a hurricane. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that this sound came from heaven. It is wind "from heaven" we need. We have too much wind of another sort. On another occasion the place where they even gathered together was shaken (ch. 4:31). This sound "filled all the house." The disciples were "sitting," not kneeling in prayer as they are so often represented. There was not only "wind" from heaven, but fire as well (cf. Matt. 3:11; Is. 4:4; Jer. 23:29). The fire was in the form of tongues, the new power was to manifest itself in a tongue of fire granted to them (v. 4). The tongues parted asunder (R. V.) or portioned themselves out to "each one of them." Peter only is made prominent in the story that follows, but each one of them received a tongue of fire. The tongues of fire rested upon the women as well as upon the men (cf. also vs. 17, 18). The blessing was not to the church as a body, but to "each one of them" as individuals. "They were all filled with the Spirit." This is a fulfillment of ch. 1:5. So the expressions "filled with the Spirit" and "baptized with the Spirit" are practically synonymous. The expression used here brings out the thought that the Holy Spirit takes complete possession of the faculties. The immediate result was they "began to speak with other tongues" (cf. ch. 10:46; 19:6).

II. The Multitude Amazed, 5-11. The noise of the wind from heaven was heard by the multitudes without (v. 6, R. V.). They rushed together to find out what it meant. The multitudes always gather when the Spirit comes upon God's people. The disciples began to speak to them of the mighty works of God. Each one heard them speaking in his own language. The effects were startling and various. They were "confounded," "amazed," they "marveled" and "were perplexed." Some thought the disciples were drunk. Others "gladly received the word," and were baptized. The conversions were very numerous and very thorough (vs. 6, 7, 12, 13, 37, 41, 42, 44, 45). Similar and equally varied effects follow to-day when men and women are filled with the Holy Spirit and speak as the Spirit gives them utterance. These Spirit-filled men and women did not talk much about themselves, but about "the mighty works of God" (v. 11). The mighty work of God that they especially emphasized was His raising Jesus Christ from the dead (vs. 24, 32). The Spirit-filled man is quite likely to be much occupied with the resurrection of Christ (cf. ch. 3:15; 4:8, 10, 31, 33). That some attributed the state of the disciples to intoxication is not strange, for the effect of both wine and of the Spirit is to stimulate, one unnaturally, the other supernaturally.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Gerard Meister, a French swimmer, won from an Italian opponent and four others in a race in the Seine.

G. Greiff won the holiday cup and R. M. Owen the monthly trophy at the New York Athletic Club shoot.

George Standing defeated Peter Latham, of England, at racquets at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club.

The Royal Swedish Yacht Club elected Prince Wilhelm of Sweden president at its meeting held in Stockholm.

Arnold Lawson's imported bulldog champion, La Roche, died in Boston. Mr. Lawson purchased her in England in 1902.

"Jack" Johnson defeated "Tommy" Burns for the heavyweight pugilistic championship of the world at Sydney, N. S. W.

New steam yacht building at Morris Heights for M. C. D. Borden, N. Y. Y. C., will have a speed of thirty miles an hour.

Calhoun Cragin was defeated in the indoor tennis tournament for the championship of the Seventh Regiment, New York City.

F. A. Hodgman broke ninety-seven out of a possible 100 clay birds in the holiday shoot of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island.

At Los Angeles, Cal., James J. Jeffries issued a statement declaring positively and emphatically that under no condition would he re-enter the prize ring.

Great things are expected from Covaleski, the crack left hander of the Philadelphia Nationals, who virtually beat McGraw's men out of the pennant last season.

Matthew Maloney, Trinity Athletic Club, New York City, won the Amateur Athletic Union Marathon race, twenty-six and a quarter miles, in 2h. 36m. 26 1-5s., a record.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

John T. Fay, mind reader, committed suicide in Oakland, Cal.

Dr. Paul is to settle the disputes between Venezuela and France and Holland.

Plans were made for America's army of occupation to begin to evacuate Cuba.

Castro said he should put no obstacle in the way of Venezuela making her peace with other nations.

Five hundred guests attended the dinner of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago de Chili.

The American Roentgen Ray Society completed plans for its three days' convention in New York City.

Advices from Caracas say that the people in all parts of the country welcome the policy of President Gomez.

Patrick T. Alexander, an English experimenter, predicted that aeronauts would learn to fly without motors.

It was announced at Buffalo that the foot and mouth disease quarantine in New York State had been modified.

Eleven men were killed in a riot at Tungan, twenty miles north of Amoy, following an endeavor to enforce the anti-opium edict.

Venezuelans freed from political prisons at Maracaibo touched at Caracao on their way to Caracas and were enthusiastically received.

The Central Federated Union in New York City passed resolutions protesting against the sentencing of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to jail.

Fears of a Balkan outbreak are subsiding in London. The opinion is expressed in authoritative quarters that there will be no general election.

Jewish families are being expelled from Finland, and a bill has been introduced in the Diet forbidding the Hebrew method of slaughtering animals.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ex-President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, is eighty years old.

Governor Deneen, of Illinois, will attend a college course to learn something about corn and cattle.

Don Ramon Pina y Millet, the Spanish Minister to the United States, arrived in New York City from Gibraltar.

Count Johann Von Bernstorff, the new German Ambassador to the United States, arrived in Washington, D. C., with his wife and daughter.

A panel set of eight Gobelin tapestries were sold at the Lord Amherst auction in London for $65,000, J. P. Morgan being the reported purchaser.

Rear-Admiral Evans has taken warning from the case of Admiral Dewey, and will not allow the people of Los Angeles to give him a home or anything else.

Sir Walter Hilyer has been appointed expert adviser in the Chinese Government. Sir Walter was born in China of English parents and is a learned linguist.

Sir Theodore Martin, the doyen of English literature, recently celebrated the ninety-second anniversary of his birthday at his Welsh home, Bryntisilio, Llangollen.

The Sultan's youngest son is Prince Mehmed Abid Effendi. He is three years old, having been born in Constantinople in 1905. As the succession now stands he is nineteenth in order from the throne. He is the Sultan's thirteenth surviving child.

Dr. D. K. Pearson, the philanthropist, of Chicago, whose benefactions were said to have depleted his fortune and left him $450,000 in debt declares that the story is all "bosh." Dr. Pearsons says that he has $3,000,000 more to give to educational institutions.

DEAD BY EARTHQUAKE AND TIDAL WAVE NOW ESTIMATED AT OVER 100,000

City of Messina Levelled to the Ground, Reggio Engulfed in the Sea, 4400 Square Miles Made Desolate in Italy by the Greatest Disaster in Modern Times.

Half the Population of Messina Buried in Its Ruins---All Towns and Villages Along the Straits Engulfed by Gigantic Tidal Wave---Titanic Upheaval of Earth's Crust Changes the Face of Sicily, Hills Disappearing and the Courses of Rivers Being Changed---Entire Island of Sicily is Desolate.

Rome, Italy.—One hundred thousand dead; Messina, in Sicily, and Reggio and a score of other towns in Southern Italy overwhelmed; the entire Calabrian region laid waste; this is the earthquake's record as far as is at present known from the reports which are coming slowly into Rome on account of the almost complete destruction of lines of communication with the stricken places.

The death list in Messina ranges from 12,000 to 50,000; that of Reggio, which, with its adjacent villages, contained 45,000 persons, includes almost the entire population. At Palmi 1000 are reported dead; at Cassana, 1000; at Cosenza, 500, and half of the population of Bagnara, about 4000. The Monteleone region has been devastated, and Riposto, Seminara, San Giovanni, Scilla, Lazzaro and Cannitello, and all other communes and villages bordering on the strait, are in ruins.

London.—The measure of the greatest tragedy which has ever befallen the Christian world cannot yet be calculated. It is known in general terms that out of a population of 1,750,000 in the devastated area of Southern Italy and Sicily at least 100,000 perished.

The appalling news that the city of Reggio di Calabria has been totally engulfed by the sea may make it necessary to largely increase that estimate.

Besides, the figure given takes no account of dozens of towns near the centre of the disturbance whence no word has come and where there is only too good reason to fear there are no survivors to describe their fate. The destruction of property cannot be so great as at San Francisco, for Messina and Reggio, the two principal cities destroyed, were not rich or magnificent from a metropolitan point of view.

As a great cataclysm of nature, however, this disaster is on a far vaster scale than the California phenomena. The whole face of the country and the coast line have been altered. Even Scylla and Charybdis have changed the positions they occupied since the legendary voyage of Aeneas.

The three provinces where the greatest damage was done are Messina and Catania in Sicily and Reggio di Calabria on the mainland. They comprise about 4400 square miles.

Several hundred persons perished and much damage was done outside these provinces, but with them the devastation was so complete that scarcely a human habitation remains.

It will be days yet before the story of their destruction can be known. All accounts now agree that the time occupied by nature's gigantic spasm was but thirty-two seconds. It was some minutes later that a great wave came from the sea to complete the havoc in the ill fated coast towns.

The violence of the shock seems to have been unprecedented, except in volcanic eruptions of limited area. The buildings in Messina were not merely shaken down. Their foundations were literally wrenched from beneath them. To one side or the other they were toppled from the perpendicular and fell in ruins alongside their original sites.

This was the experience of Messina. That of Reggio, on the opposite side of the strait, must have been even more violent, for scarcely one stone remains on another of what was a flourishing city only two days ago. No one has yet been found to recount the fate of this town and its inhabitants.

Messina probably will not rise again from her ruins and ashes. This last overwhelming calamity will alter the future history of Sicily and Southern Italy. It may be regarded as certain that a considerable portion of the population of this fair land will bow before the wrath of the gods and seek homes elsewhere.

Next to Italy itself America will feel the effect of this calamity more than any other country, for a large proportion of the stricken population will seek refuge there as soon as the means of flight can be secured.

Although there was no eruption of Mount Etna at the time of the earthquake, it became active immediately thereafter and continues to threaten an eruption.

RELIEF WORK IN AMERICA.

Movement to Express Sympathy in Financial Terms is General.

Washington, D. C.—From all the large cities of the country come reports of prompt action for the relief of the survivors of the devastation wrought by the earthquake in Southern Italy.

Governor Guild, of Massachusetts, issued an appeal to the people of that State for money to be sent by cable to the Italian Government, and Boston citizens began a response immediately. Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, called a meeting of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee, and, upon receipt of a message from President-elect Taft, national head of the Red Cross, that organization began to raise funds. In New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and other large centres plans for the relief of the Italian sufferers were under way soon after the news of the extent of the disaster was received.

Italians all over the country were greatly stirred by the tidings, a large proportion of them having relatives or friends in the stricken portion of their native land.

San Francisco.—Mayor Taylor issued a proclamation calling on San Franciscans and all Californians for aid for the sufferers.

MOUNTAIN OF WATER HIT SHIPS IN THE HARBOR

Torpedo Boat Commander Graphically Tells of Havoc Wrought by Tidal Wave at Messina.

Rome.—Lieutenant Saccarese, commander of the torpedo boat Sappho, which arrived at Porto Santa Venere, thus describes the seaquake at Messina:

"We were anchored off Messina when, at 5.20 yesterday morning, there was a fearful upheaving movement which, coming from the bottom of the sea, struck violently all the ships anchored in the harbor.

"Then the sea suddenly arose into a mountain of water which, running down the strait, struck with a thunderous crash on the piers and jetty.

Ships Sunk at Anchor.

"The bridge giving communcation between the breakwater and the shore was swept away. Many ships at anchor in the harbor were totally wrecked; the Austrian steamer Andrassy was torn from her moorings and ran amuck, greatly damaging other steamers.

"In a few moments all the harbor works were destroyed. The sea became less agitated, and its surface appeared to be absolutely covered with barrels, casks and pieces of broken boats. Then a black cloud came over and hid the town.

"Only when dawn broke was it posseible to get an idea of what had happened on land—a disaster whose horror and tragic magnitude no one can describe. The whole town was reduced to ruins, among which stood the sinister skeletons of the Town Hall and of the Hotel Trinacria. All the splendid palaces and villas which had risen on the sea front and Corso Garibaldi had disappeared; the streets were full of debris, and at various points the town was reduced to a mass of horrible ruins, from which arose flames and smoke.

"Petty Officer Dennini landed in a small boat manned by eight sailors, after a long struggle with the angry waves, and entered the town.

Moans Greet Sailors' Ears.

"Cries, moans and desperate appeals for help arose from the ruins with disheartening insistence.

"Meanwhile convicts and other prisoners escaped from jail began to plunder the ruins of the Bank of Sicily, the Military College and other public buildings; nothing could be done against them at first.

"Dennini and his few men, working from 8 o'clock until noon, were able to dig out 150 injured people and keep life in many others by giving them liquor; unhappily their force was inadequate to the needs of the moment. Officers and men of the cruiser Piemonte also accomplished miracles of valor and self-abnegation.

"At least half the population must have perished. The survivors wander about the ruins stupefied and half naked, imploring aid.

"Italy needs several millions of dollars even to partially relieve the suffering and want.

"Mourning women and men fill the railroad stations here, trying to proceed to the devastated region."

"INFERNAL," SAYS WOMAN SURVIVOR, TELLING OF EARTHQUAKE HORRORS

Catania, Sicily. — The following graphic story is told by a woman who arrived here from Messina. She was herself badly injured. She describes the horrors that accompanied the disaster at Messina in these words:

"'Infernal' is the only word that will adequately describe the fearful and terrifying scene," she said.

"When the first shock came most of the city was fast asleep. I was awakened by the rocking of the house. Windows swayed and rattled, and crockery and glass crashed to the floor. The next moment I was violently thrown out of my bed to the floor. I was half stunned, but knew that the only thing to do was to make my way outdoors. The streets were filled.

"Everybody had rushed out in their night-clothes, heedless of the rain falling in torrents. Terrified shrieks arose from all sides, and we heard heartrending appeals for help from the unfortunates pinned beneath the ruins.

"Walls were tottering all around us, and not one of my party expected to escape alive. My brothers and sisters were with me and, in a frenzy of terror, we groped out way through the streets, holding our own against the panic stricken people, clambering over piles of ruins, until we finally reached a place of comparative safety. But this was not done before I was struck down and badly injured by a piece of furniture that fell out of the upper story of a house.

"All along the road we were jostled by scores of fleeing people, half clad, like ourselves. The houses seemed to be crashing to the ground in whatever direction we turned.

"Suddenly the sea began to pour into the town. It seemed to me that this must mean the end of everything. The oncoming waters rolled in a huge wave, accompanied by a terrifying roar.

"The sky was aglow with the reflection of burning palaces and other buildings, and as if this was not enough there suddenly shot up into the sky a huge burst of flame, followed by a crash that seemed to shake the whole town. This probably was the gas works blowing up.

"Eventually we reached the principal square of Messina. Here we found 2000 or 3000 utterly terrified people assembled. None of us knew what to do. We waited in an agony of fear. Men and women prayed and groaned and shrieked. I saw one of the big buildings fronting on the square collapse. It seems to me that scores of persons were buried beneath the ruins. Then I lost consciousness and I remember no more."

SCIENTISTS SAY DISASTER WAS CAUSED BY SINKING OF THE EARTH'S CRUST

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Harry. Fielding Reid, professor of geological physics in the Johns Hopkins University, and one of the leading authorities in the United States on seismic disturbances, attributes the earthquake in Southern Italy to a general dropping down or sinking of the earth in that locality. Speaking of the shock and the reports concerning it, he said:

"Southern Italy seems to be what may be termed earthquake territory. Seismic shocks occur there frequently at irregular intervals. The whole of that section of the country seems to be sinking in pieces, and personally I am inclined to think that the shock was due to this general dropping down of that portion of the earth's strata."

London, England. — John Milne, the well known seismologist of the Isle of Wight, said that his records showed the Italian earthquake to have been the most severe in Europe in many years. He fears that when the full effects are known the loss of life will prove to be even more appalling than the present reports indicate.

The shocks were as severe as those which devastated San Francisco and Valparaiso.

Vienna, Austria. — Professor Edward Suess, the celebrated geologist, says he believes the earthquake in Calabria and Sicily was not due to volcanic eruptions, but to the subsidence of the earth's crust, and that it is likely to be followed by volcanic movements. Should this settling down of the earth's crust continue, says Professor Suess, the granite hills of Scylla and a great portion of the Peloritan Mountains will be submerged by the sea.

THE CALABRIAN CALAMITY.

City of Reggio Disappears Under the Sea and is One Vast Sepulchre.

Naples.—Latest information received here says Reggio, in Calabria, is a vast sepulchre, having been utterly destroyed. No part of the province escaped the awful calamity.

The ominous absence of details concerning Reggio proves to be due to the fact that not only the city itself but its whole population, with the exception of a mere handful, has disappeared.

The warships which were ordered to relieve the survivors were unable to approach the coast owing to the changed conflaguration of the Strait of Messina. Ultimately a torpedo boat ran close to the shore, but was unable to discover a trace of the city.

Where an aggregation of buildings and busy streets stood two days ago there was nothing but rocks and earth. The city had vanished as completely as Aladdin's palace under the magician's spell.

Only five of the city's 17,000 inhabitants have yet been accounted for. These unhappy wretches reached Cattanzaro and Palmi half demented by fright. They were scarcely able to talk intelligibly, but their incoherent stories are sufficient to confirm the horrible fate of the city.

In view of this latest development of the catastrophe the death roll may well reach 125,000. One estimate is 200,000 dead.

The Ministry of Marine has received wireless reports of the obstruction of the Strait of Messina, showing that its safe navigation will be impossible until it is recharted, while its future navigation is likely to be extremely difficult. The news has caused a deep impression here, for its consequences, from commercial and military points of view, will be incalculable.

The strait was of great strategic importance and the Government has spent immense sums in fortifying it. It is now anticipated that such fortifications as may be undamaged will be useless. Moreover, the strait formed the shortest route from Marseilles, Genoa and Naples to Egypt and India, and if it be found impracticable voyages to and from those countries will be lengthened by many hours.

Even Scylla and Charybdis, the great whirlpools in the Strait of Messina, which have resisted the forces of nature for centuries, were moved by the tidal wave, thus rendering navigation dangerous and preventing aid from reaching the stricken cities by sea. The whole channel of the Strait of Messina is altered.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Rome.—The first stories of the rescue work at Messina reveal to the full the horrors which accompany such catastrophes. In addition to thousands of corpses, often hideously mangled, hundreds of injured are lying beneath the wreckage.

Many of these are women and children in their night clothes. Shrieks and cries of pain are heard on all sides. Now and again some unhappy wretch, mad from terror or grief, is seen sitting in the mud the sea deposited in the streets, or clinging with useless energy to some support, fearing the sea will return and wash him away.

Instances are recorded of such demented persons deliberately plunging into the burning ruins and perishing in the flames. In one place five children were found around their mother's corpse, themselves only just alive.

The torrents of rain have helped to check the fires, but make it difficult for the rescuers to accomplish anything. They are also aiding the decomposition of the bodies.

Crowds of destitute, too much hurt or too dazed to help themselves, huddle in the higher parts of the town. Many have fled into the country seeking refuge in caves and crevices in the mountains.

Reports from numerous places in Calabria and Sicily bring tales of disaster, any one of which would alone cause a sensation. At Riposto the sea suddenly receded, and as suddenly returned in a wave of enormous height, overwhelming everything for a distance of a quarter of a mile inland, and in its ebb sweeping hundreds of inhabitants into the sea. It it stated that the dead are lying in thousands at Monteleone and throughout that neighborhood.

All kinds of reports of robbery in Messina have reached here. The prison was demolished and many of the prisoners were killed, but others made their escape and started to join the vandals who were looting the city.

These robbers, undeterred by the appalling sights around them, robbed the collapsed buildings and took valuables from the bodies of the dead.

The fear of the pestilence that usually follows such disasters confronts those in charge of the situation.

Savings Banks' Dividends.

New York City's savings banks will pay to depositors a semi-annual interest estimated at more than $20,000,000.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS

Governor Hughes Inaugurated.

Charles Evans Hughes was inducted for a second time into the office of Governor of the Empire State at Albany. The military display was a feature of the inaugural ceremony. There were 1500 National Guardsmen in line and Brigadier-General James H. Lloyd was the grand marshal, with Troop B as his immediate escort. In the line were six companies of the Second Regiment, two battalions of the Tenth Regiment and Major-General Charles F. Roe and staff in carriages. Squadron A, of New York City, Major Oliver B Bridgman commanding, acted as the personal escort to the Governor.

The crowds rendered the streets leading to the mansion and the Capitol almost impassable. The parade started at 11 o'clock from the foot of Capitol Hill and proceeded to the Executive Mansion. The troops were in service uniform—blue trousers with leggings, overcoat and full dress cap—the formation having been made at the latest hour possible to avoid any unnecessary exposure by long waiting.

Governor Hughes and his staff proceeded to the Executive Chamber, while General Roe and staff went direct to the Assembly Chamber. In the Executive Chamber Governor Hughes was greeted by the new State officers—Lieutenant-Governor Horace White, State Comptroller Charles H. Gaus, State Treasurer Thomas B. Dunn, Attorney-General Edward R. O'Malley and State Engineer Frank M. Williams.

The Senators assembled in the Senate Chamber, the Assemblymen in the Assembly parlor and the retiring State officers, their families, the families of the members of the incoming administration and other guests of honor in the Secretary of State's office.

Just before the noon hour the different assemblages marched to the Assembly Chamber, the scene of the inaugural ceremonies. Meanwhile the chamber and galleries had been crowded to the limit. Probably 1500 persons were able to gain admission, while 10,000 invitations had been issued. Selections from a band in the gallery kept the crowd from getting impatient.

The invited guests occupied a big platform erected over the Speaker's desk. They included the Rev. David C. Hughes and Mrs. Hughes, the Governor's parents; the Governor's immediate family, Mrs. Hughes, his son Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Miss Hughes and Miss Catherine Hughes, the two daughters; the Governor's staff of twenty-one members, General Roe's staff of sixteen members, resplendent in gold lace and military equipment; the secretary of the Governor, Robert H. Fuller, and Mrs. Fuller; Colonel George Curtis Treadwell, the Governor's military secretary; the Governor's counsel, Carlos C. Alden, and Mrs. Alden; Owen L. Potter and Mrs. Potter, Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Horace White and Miss Dennison, Secretary of State and Mrs. Samuel S. Koenig; Comptroller and Mrs. Charles H. Gaus, State Treasurer and Mrs. Thomas S. Dunn and their two daughters, State Engineer and Mrs. Frank M. Williams and their daughter, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Mrs. Chas. F. Roe, Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff and the outgoing State officers and their wives, including Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, John S. Whalen and Miss Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hauser and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Skene.

The members of the Legislature occupied seats in the well of the Assembly Chamber, together with persons of prominence from all sections of the State.

When Governor Hughes entered with his staff he had a fine greeting.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by the Right Rev. T. N. A. Burke, the Catholic Bishop of Albany.

The oath of office was administered to Governor Hughes by Secretary of State Samuel S. Koenig. The other State officers had taken the oath previously in the Secretary of State's office.

Governor Hughes signed the oath book with the pen he used for a similar purpose two years ago, and the Bible used in administering the oath was the same. Both are the property of the Hughes family and will eventually become heirlooms.

Upon being introduced to the assemblage by the Secretary of State Governor Hughes was accorded a rousing reception. He then delivered his inaugural address.

The Right Rev. Richard H. Nelson, Episcopal Bishop Coadjutor of Albany, closed the exercises with a benediction. Bishop William Croswell Doane was unable to attend.

Death of Dr. T. B. Dwyer.

After rehearsing his part in an amateur musical entertainment to have been given that night at Syracuse, Dr. Thomas B. Dwyer, a well-known physician, fifty-one years of age, fell dead in a hall, stricken by heart disease.

Skaters See Youth Drown.

In view of scores of holiday skaters Dominic Sabatini, twenty, connected with the newly established Franciscan Seminary at Catskill, was drowned in the middle of the river, off the mouth of Catskill Creek.

Drought Affects Trolleys.

Replying to complaints of insufficient heat in Albany and Troy street cars, E. S. Fassett, general manager, declares the company, owing to the drouth, can barely get sufficient power to run its system. Power is secured from Spier Falls.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

About the first of the New Year the ITEM will commence the publication of a series of articles of a historic character which will be of general interest to the people who have been or are residents of Huntingdon county, and especially to those residing, or who have resided, in the section between Jack's mountain and the Raystown branch. These articles will be the result of much research and are being prepared at considerable expense. They will be worthy of preservation and a copy should be in every home in Union, Cass and Tod townships, and adjacent territory. The publication of these articles will continue during the greater part of the year 1909, and may not be concluded until some time in the year 1910.

We advise every family to get and preserve a copy of these articles. You can get them, and all the local and general news by subscribing for THE MAPLETON ITEM.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Annual Session of the Body to be Held in the Court House, Huntingdon, Jan. 15, 16, 1909.

The sixth annual convention of the School Directors Association of Huntingdon county is called to assemble in the court house in Huntingdon on Friday and Saturday, January 15th and 16th, 1909. The county superintendent urges that all directors attend the convention and that they be present at the opening exercises and for roll call. The program committee has secured able instructors for the session.

Directors are entitled to two dollars per day, and milage for attending the convention. The law directs that the district shall compensate its board of education for the time each director loses while attending the convention. The program for the two days' session follows:

Friday afternoon, 1.30 o'clock. Invocation, Dr. R. P. Daubenspeck; roll call; address of welcome, Hon. W. F. Hill; response to address of welcome, J. W. Irwin, M. D., Spruce Creek; appointment of committees; discussion, "What are the Evidences of Educational Progress in this Country," S. F. Forgeus, D. D., T. S. Jakson, W. M. Miller, M. D, L. E. Wolfe, M. D.; address, Hon. William Lauder, Member of State Educational Commission; address, "The Director and the School," D. F. Fortney, Esq., Bellefonte.

Evening session, 7:45 o'clock. Exercises by the Huntingdon Public Schools; Lecture, "Some Things that Should be Taught in the Public Schools," D. F. Fortney; music.

Saturday morning, 8:45 o'clock. Invocation, Rev. R. H. Stine; report of delegates to the state directors' convention at Harrisburg, February, 1908; discussion, "Practical Things in School Administration," I. N. Taylor, Mount Union, J. G. Hicks, Mapleton; both subjects for discussion will now be opened for general discussion; election of officers for 1909; election of three delegates to the state directors' convention of 1909; report of committees, report of treasurer; adjournment.

Program committee: J. H. Lykens, Pres.; S. G. Rudy, Sec.; G. W. Hetrick, Tres.

J. G. Dell, County Superintendent.
E. R. Barclay, Borough Supt.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Henry Bumgardner, of Calvin, Pa., desires to express her thanks through the MAPLETON ITEM for the kindness of many friends, who remembered her on Christmas day by sending post cards, fifty in number, from Mapleton, Shirleysburg, Harrisburg and Altoona, also to the cousins who sent the cost card album. All are very much appreciated. In addition to the post cards, she was the recipient of a beautiful silk lace shawl, the gift of her brother John Clark, of the state of Washington.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

THE GRANGE NAME.

An Influential Factor in Business and Legislation.

National Master Bachelder's Warning to Those Who Would Benefit by the Grange Name In Enterprises Outside the Grange.

In his department in the National Grange Organ in a recent number National Master Bachelder remarks that as the grange is fast becoming an influential factor in social, educational and financial affairs and also in legislative affairs, both state and national, the fair name of our organization must be protected. There is and will continue to be, he says, great effort made by people with wares to sell and legislative matters to promote to in some way use the word grange in the name adopted to designate their business or scheme in order to deceive the people and draw support to the enterprises by causing them to be known as grange enterprises. There is absolutely no justification for this unless the grange or some committee appointed by the grange has absolute authority in the management.

To be more specific, we may say that an agricultural fair should not be known as a grange fair unless its management is in the hands of the grange or has been specifically indorsed by the grange having jurisdiction. A store should not be known as a grange store unless conducted by the grange or giving special rates to members of the grange through grange authority. A paper has no real authority for the use of the word grange in its title unless its policy is directed by the organization, but grange departments in papers designed for other fields do not come within this restriction, for they simply contain grange news and do not carry any policy or responsibility of the grange. The use of the word grange in the title of banks without a controlling interest in such banks being in the hands of directors chosen by the grange, whereby special privileges would be secured to members of the grange, is an unauthorized and improper use of the fair name of the grange.

Other instances might be cited in which wrong impressions are conveyed and the name of the grange placed in great jeopardy by the use of its name. In a word, the name of our organization should be restricted by action of the national grange to such enterprises as at least have their policies dictated and their affairs directed by members of the grange in some official capacity, for any other course in case of disaster would bring much odium upon us, even though we have no opportunity to prevent such disaster. We do not undertake to say that an agricultural fair, store, paper or bank using the name grange in its title should necessarily be financed by the organization, but we do most emphatically assert that the use of the name carries with it or should carry with it the authority to dictate the policy and direct its general management.

Connecticut Patrons Helped Celebrate

The Patrons of Connecticut took a prominent part in the bridge celebration at Hartford. The grange features of the parade were a touring car containing the officers in full regalia and a float representing colonial agriculture drawn by three yoke of oxen, followed by floats representing Flora, Pomona and Ceres. A big automobile farm truck loaded with farm machinery of the latest pattern was last in the grange procession. The animals drawing these various floats were blanketed and marked "Connecticut State Grange P. of H."

A Novel Meeting.

The grange located at Swanzey, N. H., recently had a novel meeting. The admission was 7 cents, and every seventh person was admitted free. Seven "old ladies from Lavender town" sang seven old time songs. There were tableaux and recitations.

Pleasantly Surprised.

At her home in Smith valley on January 5, 1909, to her surprise the children and grandchildren of Mrs. Mary A Pheasant met to celebrate her 67 birthday. At 12 o'clock the call came the from dining room where a table laden with good things had been prepared for the occasion. After all had done justice to the sumptious meal we repaired to the sitting room where the good mother received many useful and beautiful gifts. The afternoon was spent in pleasant conversation. As night was drawing near we left the parental roof wishing the parent many more joyous and happy birthdays. J. A.

"Pay John Williams."

At a prayer meeting a man noted for his failures to meet business obligations arose to speak. The subject was: "What shall I do to be saved?" He commenced slowly to quote the words: "What shall I do to be saved?" He paused, looked around and said again: "What shall I do to be saved?" Again with more solemn tone he repeated the question of questions, when a voice from the assembly, in clear and distinct tones, replied: "Go and pay John Williams for that yoke of oxen.

The incident stirs up solemn thought. A great many people before they can be saved or guide others to the Savior will have to "go and pay John Williams" the money they honestly owe him. Shrewd tricksters in the marts of the world are not shrewd enough to be dishonest at heart and retain the favor of God who "loves purity in the inward parts." Neither can a hope of the world to come be like a sheet anchor in the soul of any one who robs God by being dishonest to his fellowman.

Thousands read no other Bible than the lives of those who profess to be following its precepts in their daily lives. The greatest need of the church is true, pure, upright living—"living epistles, known and read of all men." The square man is the best shape. The tree is known by its fruit. "Go and pay John Williams."

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Sunday services as follows: Sunday school 9.30, classmeeting at 10.30 a. m., revival meeting at 7.00 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath services as follows: Sabbath school 9.30, Christian endeavor at 6.15 and preaching at 7.00.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Services for Sunday, January 10, 1909: Sunday school 9.30 and preaching at 10.45 a. m.; Young People's society at 6.00 and prayer meeting at 7.00 p. m.

Everybody welcome to all the services of the church.

Schooi Report,

The report of Washington school, Cass township, for third month ending December 25th, 1908, is as follows: Number of pupils enrolled, males 12, females 5, total 17; average attendance males 11, females 4, total 15, per cent. of attendance, males 91, females 95. Those who missed no time are Chester Bowman, Edgar Park, Ralph Park, McKinley Hammond, Gettys Park, Hobart Hammand, Zelda Bowman, Belle Park and Amanda Park. Sylva and Ernest Park each missed one day. Visitors 63. Carrie A. Smith, teacher.

Ambitious young men and ladies should learn telegraphy; for, since the new 8-hour law became effective there is a shortage of many thousand telegraphers. Positions pay from $50 to $70 per month to beginners. The National Telegraph Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa., and five other cities is operated under supervision of R. R. officials and all students are placed when qualified. Write them for particulars,

MARRIED.

WHITE—WILSON—At Wheeling, West Virginia, December 24, 1908, Anna Gertrude Wilson, of Swissvale, and Mr. R. White, of Pittsburg. The bride was the daughter of the late A. P. Wilson, of Henderson township, and is an excellent young lady. The groom is a highly respected gentlemen.

JONES—WOLLETT—At Mount Union, December 25, 1908, by Rev. H. K. Bower, of York. Frank M. Jones and Miss Mary F. Wollett, both of Mount Union.

GATES—SWITZER—At Warriorsmark, December 25, 1908 by Rev. W. L. Armstrong, Thomas Gates and Miss Edna Switzer, both of Warriorsmark.

IRVIN—BUCK—At the Methodist parsonage, Warriorsmark, December 25, 1908, by the pastor, Kent M, Irvin and Miss Ethel Buck, both prominent young people of Warriorsmark.

WIBLE—KIRKPATRICK—At the Presbyterian parsonage, Huntingdon, December 29, 1908, by the pastor Rev. R. P. Daubenspeck, D. D., Frank Wible, of Three Springs, and Miss Louetta Kirkpatrick, of Shirleysburg.

BARCLAY—SMITH—At Huntingdon, December 31, 1908, by Rev. J. S. Souser, D. D., Benjamin F. Barclay and Mrs. Mittie E. Smith, both of Mapleton.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED to secure subscriptions and advertising for the New Amstel Magazine—a monthly, whose mission is "to uplift and enliven and cut out the bad."

Satisfactory acknowledgments have been received from many distinguished men, including Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Secretaries Root and Cortelyou, Attorney General Bonaparte, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Julian Hawthorne, Mark Twain Henry Hanby Hay, Hiram W. Hayes,

Write at once for terms. Sample copy upon request.

NEW AMSTEL MAGAZINE COMPANY,
1025 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

Pocket Ledgers 5c to 25c each at the Item Stationery Department

List of Jurors for February Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Barclay, John laborer, Franklin
Bryson, lark cam er, Carbon
Dicks r, Brady
Fra r, Petersburg
Graffi er, Petersburg
Gage, Huntingdon
Haven Willams laborer, Petersburg
Hall James, farmer, Dublin
Hoover, E, W. baker, Dubley
King, F. S. farmer, Brady
Middaugh, H, B, printer, Orbisonia
Neff, A. C, farmer, Porter
Parson, L. G. farmer, Shirley
Querry, Bruce laborer, Union
Ramsey, T. S. carpenter, Barree
Russell, Isaac farmer, Hepewell
Snyder, Blair M. farmer, Shirley
Swoope, J. T. farmer, Union
Swartz. Geo. W. farmer, Clay
Speck, Aaron merchant, Carbon
Schneider, Geo. W. gent, Huntingdon
Treec, Frank farmer, Hepewell
Trimble, John railroader, Birmingham
White, Alex. P. sawyer, Oneida

PETIT AND TRAVERSE JURERS, FIRST MONDAY

Archey, J. B. carpenter, Franklin
Allen, Chas. jr. laborer, Huntingdon
Buck, Isaac S. farmer, Warriorsmark
Barrick, Jesse miller, Spruce Creek
Boliuger, Wm. D. miller, Wood
Beyer, David farmer, Franklin
Borst, J. J. laborer. Porter
Booth, John farmer, Springfield
Cromwell, Wesley farmer. Springfield
Corbett, D. M. farmer, Brady
Carothers, A. L. farmer, Cromwell
Crownover, L. M. farmer, Jackson
Donelson, Martrie farmer, Lincoln
Dalton, Richard miner Carbon
Edeniston, Itener laborer, Logan
Fisher, Samuel farmer, Shirley
Glasgow, J. J, farmer, Porter,
Grimison, Wm. gent, Huntingdon
Gilliland, Geo. farmer, Cromwell,
Grove, David farmer, Shirley
Hight, James farmer, Henderson
Hoffman, John H. gunsmith, Saltillo
Horton, John driver, Wood
Hetrick, Geo. W. farmer, Porter
Heffner, W. T. railroader, Hutingdon
Irvin, Kent farmer, Warriorsmark
Johnson, B. D. farmer, Walker
King, Foster clerk, Huntingdon
Lightner, J. H. merchant, Shirley
Lininger, Solomon farmer, Penn
Lynn, Geo. D. stonemason, Cass
Lykens, B. M. laborer, Warriorsmark
Martin, T. S. clerk, Alexandria
McMahan, B. F. teacher, Barree
Morningstar, Chas. T. laborer, Lincoln
Porter, David thresher, West
States, Chas., farmer, Warriorsmark,
Stewart, John W. farmer, Miller
Shaffer, Jacob farmer, Clay
Speck, T. W. guard, Huntingdon.
Shaver, Jas. M. farmer, Mt. Union
Wagoner, Anderson laborer, Mapleton
Wiser, Harvey farmer, Tell
Wilson, Stewart farmer, Jackson.
Whitsell, Daniel farmer, Cromwell
Wiley, James gent, Dublin
Yocum, R. C. gent, Mt. Union

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND MONDAY.

Bell, George farmer, Spruce Creek
Bush, Wm. farmer. Juniata
Bollinger, J. R, laborer. Wood
Beatty, J. E. music dealer, Penn
Davis, Edward laborer, Spruce Creek
Detwiler, J. A. miner, Rockhill
Fields, Chas, laborer, Mt. Union.
Fleming, Ottis laborer, Saltillo
Fouse, H. B. clerk, Huntingdon
Gregory, D, Ross farmer, West
Grove, Samuel farmer, Clay
Grove, Daniel L. farmer, Penn
Gressinger, Michael farmer, Juniata
Galbrbith, Elmer carpenter, Marklesburg
Grove, Daniel L. farmer, Penn
Gardner, C. H, clerk, Spruce Creek
Harper, J. A. sawyer, Dublin
Hoover, Benj. farmer, Penn
Heffner, Paul V. teacher. Huntingdon
Hooper, D. M. railroader, Rockhill
Hershey, Henry J. boilermaker, Huntingdon
Jones. H, D. farmer, Tell
Jones, John L. laborer, Tell
Jones, Geo. D. gent, Mt Union
Knode, L. G. farmer, Porter
Leader, J. K. teacher, Springfield
Latherlow, Wm. carpenter, Shirley
Miller, Jesse farmer. Springfield
McAllister, Rob't M, laborer, Franklin
McCool, Alex, farmer, Oneida
McCracken, W. W, gent, Union
McCaffery, Ed. miller, Todd
Nearhoof, Levi, farmer, Warriorsmark
Norris, Thos. M. farmer. Penn
Potts, Geo. laborer, Rockhill
Roher, Nahum miner, Clay.
Rishel, Geo. lumberman, Porter
Rupk, C. B. farmer, Cromwell
Speck, A. E. farmer. Brady
Trimble, W. A. clerk, Warriorsmark
Wright, A. W. farmer, Union
Weller, Samuel farmer. Lincoln
Wible, Hiram farmer, Springfield

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.

Phone 102. Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

FOR SALE—Work horse; will be sold at a sacrifice. Can be seen on Henry Miller farm near Mapleton or for particulars call on or address

PRISCILLA E. MILLER,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
1-6-09-4t.

FOR SALE—Farm in Smith valley, (Union township), 3½ miles west of Mapleton 100 acres land under state of cultivation, 50 acres uncleared, having thereon a frame house and barn with necessary out buildings. Will sell right. For further particulars call on or address

GEORGE POSTEN.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.
1-6-09-2mo.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Henry Miller, Deceased.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Miller, late of Union township, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PRISCILLA E. MILLER,
Administratrix.
Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 4, 1909. 6t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application was filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of May, 1908, by I. Newton Foust, of Mill Creek, Pa., for warrant to survey a vacant island located in the Juniata river, opposite the borough of Mill Creek in the county of Huntingdon, containing three acres and eighty-one perches of unimproved land.

JAMES H. CRAIG,
Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs,
Harrisburg, Pa., December 16, 1908.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier
DIRECTORS.
K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms B13z.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No. 6. A. M.	PNo. M.
Mount Union Leave		10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard		s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills		f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley		s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia Arrive		10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdate Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No. 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	
Mount Union Yard	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	
Mount Union Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12. P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11 P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 2
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager.

STATE TO PREVENT INFANT BLINDNESS

Health Commissioner Dixon Says One-Third of the Cases of Blindness Can be Prevented.

MOTHER SHOULD CALL DOCTOR

Old Law to Be Enforced That Will Secure Proper Treatment For New-Born Infants and Save Loss of Eyesight.

To guard new-born infants against that terrible misfortune, blindness, State Health Commissioner Dixon has revived a state law passed some years ago for just this object, but never enforced to any extent. This law, passed June 26, 1895, is entitled "An act for the prevention of blindness, imposing a duty upon all midwives, nurses or other persons having the care of infants, and also upon the health officer, and fixing a penalty for neglect thereof."

Dr. Dixon declared today "that if the provisions of this law are carried out there is reason to hope that one-third of the cases of blindness which so greatly diminishes the productive value of the individual and too often renders him a burden on society may be prevented."

Letter to Physicians.

To ten thousand physicians throughout Pennsylvania Health Commissioner Dixon is sending the following letter:

"You are probably aware of the fact that the American Medical association at its last annual meeting authorized the issue of the report of the committee on ophthalmia neonatorum, which forcibly called attention to the fact that a very large percentage of the cases of blindness which the state is called upon to support is caused by that disease, and urged the necessity for organized and concerted effort on the part of the profession in all of the states of the Union to diminish this evil. That this appeal is most timely is sufficiently indicated by a recent report from the Pennsylvania School for the Blind, which shows that in the past eight years more than one-third of the persons admitted to that institution have owed their affliction to this cause.

"This department has, therefore, thought it desirable to revive a law which has for many years lain dormant on our statute books, and a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

"Inasmuch, however, as I doubt the wisdom of entrusting the treatment of so delicate an organ as the eye to unskilled hands, I have appended to the law instructions making it the duty of the health officer to urge those in charge to secure the services of a physician at the earliest possible moment after the discovery of the disease, and have suggested a harmless cleansing solution to be used until such time as the physician could arrive and initiate the active treatment for which the nitrate of silver or some other silver salt will probably be deemed most effective. May I hope for your assistance in carrying out this plan for diminishing a fertile cause of misery and disability?"

Instructions to Health Officers.

The state department of health has sent to each of its 730 township health officers full instructions as to their duty under the law. These instructions are as follows:

"In order to carry out the provisions of the above law it becomes your duty to acquaint yourself with the names and addresses of all midwives and nurses residing or practicing in your district, and to place a copy of the law in the hands of each, instructing her as to its requirements.

"Immediately on receiving notification from a midwife or nurse of the occurrence of a case of red or swollen eyes in a young infant you will inform the attending physician of the fact and will place in the hands of the midwife or nurse the accompanying instructions, explaining that she is to follow them only until a physician arrives to take charge of the case. If no physician has been employed, you will urge upon the family the necessity for obtaining one, as otherwise the child may become permanently blind."

Here is the prescription given for treating inflamed eyes in new-born infants until the physician arrives:

"To one pint of boiled water add two teaspoonfuls of boric acid and half a teaspoonful of table salt and keep covered in a jar which has been boiled. With a perfectly clean cloth or a wad of absorbent cotton bathe the lids with this solution and drop a few drops in the eye three times a day."

State Health Commissioner Dixon has also requested the department's medical inspector in every county in the state to assist the health officers in the discharge of the duty assigned them. A letter has also been written to the secretary of every city, borough and first class township board of health in Pennsylvania, calling their attention to the law and urging that these boards adopt such measures as will lead to its early enforcement in the municipality under the local board's jurisdiction. The wording of the act of June 26, 1895, is as follows:

The Law.

"Whereas, Statistics compiled in this and Europe demonstrate that per centum of the blind owe their affliction to an inflammation of the conjunctive appearing a few days after birth; and

"Whereas, Experience has proved that the inflammation can be cured and the eyesight saved in the majority of cases if treatment be instituted at an early state of the disease; and

"Whereas, Destruction of the eyes and blindness are usually the result of delay of treatment.

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That should one or both eyes of an infant become inflamed or swollen or reddened at any time within two weeks after birth, it shall be the duty of the midwife or nurse, or other person having the care of such infant, to report in writing, within six hours after the discovery thereof, to the health officer or legally qualified practitioner of the city, town or district in which the mother of the child resides, the fact that such inflammation or swelling or redness exists.

"Section 2. That it shall be the duty of said health officer, immediately upon receipt of said written report, to notify the parents or the person having charge of said infant of the danger to the eye or eyes of said infant by reason of said condition from neglect of proper treatment of the same, and he shall also enclose to them directions for the proper treatment thereof.

"Section 3. Every health officer shall furnish a copy of this act to each person who is known to him to act as midwife or nurse in the city or town for which such health officer is appointed, and the secretary of state shall cause a sufficient number of copies of this act to be printed and supply the same to such health officers on application.

"Section 4. Any failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall be punishable by fine not to exceed $200, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both."

GRANGE CO-OPERATION.

A Profitable Business Enterprise at Vineland, N. J.

Vineland grange of New Jersey, in connection with the Farmers' Club and Fruit Growers' union, formed an association about six years ago under the name of the Grange Co-operative society. Nine directors were chosen as a board of managers. Persons became members by buying stock at $5 per share, but two-thirds of the members must be Patrons. In July, 1904, a grange store was opened, which carried a full line of groceries, feed, etc. The co-operative plan provided for the payment of 5 per cent on each stockholder's interest in the concern at the end of the year; also such a percentage on all goods he had purchased as his sales would allow after paying the expenses. All sales must be for cash. The business amounts now to over $30,000 a year. Last April the store building was burned, and a new one is now being erected. This will contain a grange hall with all modern improvements. The membership of this flourishing grange is 364. It has become one of the most popular societies in Vineland.

Thanksgiving Programme.

The following programme is taken from the Michigan State Grange Lecturers' Bulletin and is a good one to use at the approaching thanksgiving season:

THANKSGIVING SPECIAL.

"The best Thanksgiving is thanks living."

Song—"Nearer, My God, to Thee."
Roll Call—Bible quotations.
Reading—Proclamation of governor.
Recitation—Pen picture of the first Thanksgiving day.
Reading—"Thanksgiving," by Phoebe Cary.
Song—"Beulah Land," Knapsack.
Reading—"The Pumpkin," by Whittier.
Paper—"History of Thanksgiving Day."
Recitation—"The Story of Thanksgiving."
Short Talks—What has our grange to be thankful for?
Song—"The Sweet By and By."

A Granger a Hundred Years Old.

A notable event which took place at Oxford, Mich., last month was the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Aunt Charity Stevens, a charter member of Oxford grange. Over 1,000 people assembled to pay tribute to the venerated sister. Congressman Smith was one of the speakers on the occasion and recounted events that had taken place during Mrs. Stevens' long life, which covered the administration of twenty-four of our twenty-six presidents.

Pushing the Work.

The work of organizing new granges will be pushed with vigor after the election is over. State Master Godfrey of New York state will put out one or two special organizing deputies in the field. State Master Pierce of Vermont has also secured the services of two organizers for like work.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

TIME LEAKS IN THE GRANGE.

Some Suggestions That May Be Useful to Grange Officers.

The importance of utilizing time and the extravagance of allowing it to go to waste are well stated by Jennie Buell of Michigan, in which the following reasons for time running to waste are stated:

When the grange is not called to order on time because some officer or leading person is not present.

When the stewards distribute badges, song books, etc., after the gavel has fallen instead of before.

While the chorister selects songs after they are called for.

While the secretary shuffles his papers over or stops to write a receipt after the order of reading the minutes is reached.

When a committee audits a bill or passes upon an application for membership after reports of committees are called.

When business that might be referred to committee is transacted by the grange, especially with prolonged discussion.

When members speak upon questions that have not been brought properly before the grange by motion.

When a grange stands still while the paraphernalia and decorations are gathered and prepared for initiation.

When members are allowed to wander in discussion in the lecture hour.

When matters foreign to the time or place are introduced and delay the closing past the time fixed.

THE MICHIGAN WAY.

Grange Deputies In Michigan and How They Are Compensated.

The compensation of the grange deputies in Michigan is figured on a liberal basis. Each grange pays the organizing deputy $20, of which $15 goes for the charter. Then by application of a series of bounties, offered by the state grange, if the organizing deputy reports five granges he receives $22 for each, and in like increased proportion for ten granges he will get $26 each. Then there is a grand prize of $100 to any deputy who will organize and instruct twenty-five granges during the year. And in order to increase their efforts to get the full twenty-five the deputies are given a repetition of the prizes for the second ten granges. So that for twenty granges they would receive $520, and for twenty-five granges, which would entitle them to the grand prize of $100, they would receive $720. The deputy must get in his charter list a sufficient number to warrant taking the $5 of the money from the charter members for his own services. Thus it provides a safeguard against a charter membership so small as to make them weaklings. It is estimated that the charter list should not be less than twenty-five in order to warrant the taking of the five dollar fee. This liberal payment of the deputies will account largely for the marked increase in the number of granges in Michigan during the past few years.

A Worthy Exhibit.

There have been numerous grange exhibits at county fairs this season, and it is a good sign. Perhaps one of the most interesting of these was at the Hudson fair, Columbia county, when Lindenwald grange of Kinderhook exhibited 161 varieties of fruits, vegetables, grains, flowers, nuts and canned fruits. They exhibited 50 varieties of apples, 19 of grapes, 12 of pears, 27 of vegetables, 17 of flowers and 17 of canned fruits. This grange won the first prize of $40. Germantown range exhibited 134 varieties, of which 64 were apples, 28 of pears and 22 of grapes, and won $30. Claverack grange exhibited 67 varieties, among which were 19 varieties of cucumbers, 14 of beets and 19 of beans. Livingston grange had 37 varieties. These two granges were awarded $10 each.

The Essay Exchange.

Two or three of the state lecturers at least have established recently what is called an "essay exchange." Essays on various topics suitable to be read in grange meetings are written and loaned to granges that may be in need of such material. The idea is a good one, and yet the essay exchange should not be allowed to take the place of essays or papers written by members of the grange. However, the latter may be consulted, and essays which it furnishes may be occasionally used to help out a programme where there may be but few who feel themselves qualified to prepare papers.

A Vote For Direct Primaries.

Genesee (N. Y.) Pomona grange met Oct. 9 with an attendance of about 200. The subordinate granges of that county reported a total membership of 2,276. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That we demand direct voting at the primaries and hereby direct our delegates at the next state grange meeting to do all in their power to effect the passage of such a law." The next meeting will be held at Batavia on Dec. 17.

Union grange at Plymouth, N. H., held its first fair early in October. It was a great success, and it took rank with the largest fairs in the state outside the state fair and excelled them in the department of working oxen and in the exhibit of field corn. The showring of no other fair in New England contained so many Devon cattle as was shown at this fair.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 10, 1909.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Living for the day or eternity.—Heb. vii, 15, 16; Matt. xvi, 24-27.

God has given us a choice between two worlds—the present and the future. To give each the supreme place in our hearts and lives is impossible. We may have whichever we desire, but no man can have both. We cannot live supremely for both the present and eternity. The question, therefore, as to which one we shall live for becomes a most serious one. Shall we live for today or for eternity? Each one must answer that question for himself. There is no escape from it. We cannot dodge the issue. We cannot ignore it or neglect it.

It would seem that as between two such issues there would be no doubt as to our choice. When we compare time with eternity we would suppose that all would naturally say, "We will live for eternity." But the fact is that the natural tendency of mankind is to live for today, for the present. The present is seen, it is so real to us, and eternity seems so far away. Many therefore conclude that the present is sure and they will live for it and run the risk of there being an endless life beyond the grave. Yet what an awful mistake! The invisible is not unreal. Indeed, the unseen things even in this life are often the most real and most powerful. What power on earth is greater than gravitation? It holds the universe together. Yet it is invisible, unseen. What is more real and more inspiring than a mother's love? Yet who ever saw a mother's love? If we can believe in the reality of the unseen in this life, much more should we believe in the reality of the future life, though unseen, upon the testimony of God's word and upon the cravings of our own hearts for immortality and since the immortality of the soul demands an eternity.

The temporality of this life should inspire us to live for eternity. "The things which are seen are temporal." All things that we see have been made. Once they did not exist, and hence they will at some time cease to exist. Therefore we should "look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen, for the things which are seen are temporal, but the things which are not seen are eternal." How temporal worldly things! Wealth, pleasure, fame, power, position, all may fade away in a day, and if they do not leave us we shall soon leave them and may be called to do so at any moment. What folly, then, to bound our lives by the cradle and the grave when their boundaries may be eternal! If we could gain all this present life it would not pay us if the price we paid were the eternal loss of our lives. Through Jesus Christ alone we may obtain eternal life. Let us accept it in Him and through Him give eternity the supreme place in our lives.

Eternity! Eternity!
How long art thou eternity?
As long as God is God, so long
Endure the pains of hell and wrong,
So long the joys of heaven remain.
Oh, lasting joy! Oh, lasting pain!
Ponder, O man, eternity!

BIBLE READINGS.

Deut. xxiii, 26, 27; Ps. xc, 1, 2; Matt. xix, 16-22; xxv, 31-46; Mark x, 28-30; John iv, 17-29; II Cor. iv, 7-18; I. Tim. vi, 6-12; Rev. ii, 10.

Christian Endeavor's Firm Friend.

Rev. Jesse Hill is the new pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., the church of which Dr. Clark was pastor when he organized the first Christian Endeavor society. Mr. Hill is forty years old. His boyhood was spent in Pennsylvania and Illinois, where he made muscle as a coal breaker boy and a farmer's helper. The son of a minister, he decided for this greatest of all callings and graduated from Oberlin seminary in 1893. Until he went to Williston church a few

REV. JESSE HILL.

months ago his entire ministerial life had been passed in Ohio, where he was one of the most eloquent and able of ministers. He was made moderator of the State Congregational association, and other high church honors were bestowed upon him. Mr. Hill was a man of great influence in the community. A courageous and ardent advocate of temperance, he made insistent and effective war on the saloons, and he won the admiration of every one for his frank manliness. Mr. Hill's oratorical powers and buoyant good cheer will make him a favorite among Christian Endeavorers everywhere. He has always been a firm friend of Christian Endeavor.

Shapiro Bros. Mapleton, Pa.

SALE STILL GOING ON

WE MUST SELL every dollars worth of our stock, of clothing, dry goods, shoes, hats, furniture, groceries and general merchandise.

"Prices Slaughtered."

Regardless of cost, we will sell every dollars worth of goods in our store.

"Stock Must Be Sold."

This is no clearance sale to make room for new stock, but a bonifide quit business sale.

An inspection of our stock and prices will convince you that we mean business.

SHAPIRO BROS.

Mapleton Depot, Penna.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

HURT IN A WRECK.

Kidneys Badly Injured and Health Seriously Impaired.

William White, R. R. man, 201 Constantine St., Three Rivers, Mich., says: "In a railroad collision my kidneys must have been hurt, as I passed bloody urine with pain for a long time after, was weak and thin and so I could not work. Two years after I went to the —— hospital and remained almost six months, but my case seemed hopeless. The urine passed involuntarily. Two months ago I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and the improvement has been wonderful. Four boxes have done me more good than all the doctoring of seven years. I have gained so much that my friends wonder at it."

Sold by all dealers. 50c. a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An official of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association states that 52,000 motor cars, with a value of $105,000,000, were produced in this country in the calendar year 1907, compared with sales of only $8,000,000 in 1903.

HANDS RAW AND SCALY.

Itched and Burned Terribly—Could Not Move Thumbs Without Flesh Cracking — Sleep Impossible — Cuticura Soon Cured Eczema.

"An itching humor covered both my hands and got up over my wrists and even up to the elbows. The itching and burning were terrible. My hands got all scaly and when I scratched, the surface would be covered with blisters and then get raw. The eczema got so bad that I could not move my thumbs without deep cracks appearing. I went to my doctor, but his medicine could only stop the itching. At night I suffered so fearfully that I could not sleep. I could not bear to touch my hands with water. This went on for three months and I was fairly worn out. At last I got the Cuticura Remedies and in a month I was cured. Walter H. Cox, 16 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1908."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

The copper bath in which Marat was slain by Charlotte Corday is for sale in Paris. It was sold once to a museum for $600, but it is for sale again. It is described as an old tub, "shaped like a wooden shoe and scarred from ancient usage."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

With the fall of the old regime in Turkey Abul-Huda, the Sultan's astrological guide, philosopher and friend, has come to the end of his brilliant and lucrative career. He is now confined on the Island of Prinkipo, in the Sea of Marmora, on a charge of high treason.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.

Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

Hydraulic presses are used in England for making seamless steel boat hulls.

Garfield Tea, the Herb laxative, agreeably stimulates the liver, corrects constipation and relieves a clogged system. Write for samples. Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

This country has 138 cities with a population of over 30,000 each.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

The Burma petroleum wells in India yielded in 1907 $3,000,000 worth of oil.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails. At druggists.

The Maoris of New Zealand number 42,000.

Apple Pie Too Good.

The superintendent of the dining car service on one of our great railroad systems is protesting hotly against the quality of apple pie served by the baker who supplies this luxury. "It is too blamed good," he exclaimed. "We don't want it so good! It is pie, pie, pie, apple pie, all the time at every call for dinner, and with each slice of apple pie every passenger demands half a pint of cream! If the pie wasn't so good our cream bill would be about one-tenth of what it is. It's ten cents' worth of pie and a quarter's worth of cream!"—New York Press.

Up-to-the-Minute Romance.

"Will you be my true love?" he asked.

"No," she replied; "but I am perfectly willing to be your affinity."

Then he gave her a soul kiss and they lived happily for a year. The only difficulty now is the adjustment of the alimony.—From Punch.

"EXPLAIN!"

—Cartoon by Davenport, in the New York Mail.

EARTHQUAKE LOSSES.

Many Thousands Killed in Previous Disasters.

Losses of life in previous big earthquakes were as follows:

Island of Yeddo, Japan, 1703; 190,000 lives lost.

Lisbon November 1, 1755; 50,000 lives lost; damage, $100,000,000.

Island of Krakatoa, August 26, 1883; 50,000 lives lost.

Charleston, S. C., August 31, 1886; 50 lives lost; damage, $5,000,000.

Japan, June 15, 1896; 30,000 lives lost.

St. Pierre, Martinique, May 8, 1902; 25,000 lives lost.

Calabria, September 8, 1905; 3000 people killed, 30 towns wiped out.

Mount Vesuvius, April 5, 1906; 500 believed to have perished.

San Francisco, April 18, 1906; earthquake and fire, 500 killed; damage, $500,000,000.

Valparaiso, Chile, August 17, 1906; 1000 killed; 140 small towns destroyed.

Kingston, Jamaica, January 14, 1907; 1500 estimated killed.

Calabria, October, 1907; 600 estimated killed.

Karatagh, Russian Turkestan, October, 1907; 14,000 killed there and in adjoining villages.

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION IN ITALY DEVASTATED BY EARTHQUAKES AND TIDAL WAVES

Messina, the Ruined City, is 2700 Years Old and Has Had Many Masters and Catastrophes.

Studied with maps and accounts of the more recent of the great earthquake disasters of Italy, it is seen that in the latest catastrophe the disturbance reached the surface on the northern border, close to Swiss territory. Bomodossolo is among the Alps, and the mountain range seems to have been the route of the earthquake. It passed to the southward, following the Apennines. There is a twenty minutes difference between the time of the shocks reported in upper and lower Italy.

In Calabria, which has been laid waste again and again by such disturbances, this earthquake first touched the surface with its full effect. Lofty signal posts of disaster marked its way, for it struck with full force at the extinct volcano of San Giovanni, spread its devastation across the Strait of Messina to Sicily and rolled up another score of death and ruin all about the slopes of Mount Etna, reducing to ruins the ancient and famous city of Messina and tumbling the buildings of Catania, fifty-nine miles farther south, only to again overwhelm the busy port soon afterward with a great tidal wave.

The spread of the earthquake in Sicily and Southern Italy, according to the cable dispatches, was through very much the same area as that of the earthquake of 1873, which was the most destructive in the history of Italy. Then, as now, the earthquake caused enormous damage on both sides of the Strait of Messina, which separates the toe of the so-called "boot" of Italy from Sicily. The historic disaster completely wrecked the populous seaport of Messina in Sicily near the northern end of the strait and destroyed many smaller cities and towns in Southern Italy and Sicily.

The loss of life in this disaster of 1783 was estimated at 60,000, Messina, a city which is for the most part but little above the level of the sea, suffering terribly—then, as now, from a tidal wave. The region to the south of Messina has also been often overwhelmed by eruptions from Mount Etna. The southeastern and eastern portion of the island has been damaged time and again by eruptions of Etna and very little by earthquakes, while the northeastern portion has sustained heavy loss of life and property from earthquakes and very little from volcanic eruption.

Messina, which as in 1783 suffered the greatest loss of life and property from this earthquake, is a city and seaport of upwards of 80,000 inhabitants, while in the commune embracing the city, suburbs and adjacent country, the population is upward of 152,000. Next to Palermo, it is the chief commercial town of Sicily and its harbor, which is formed by a peninsula, is the busiest in Italy from the standpoint of steamboat traffic.

The principal object of interest to tourists, apart from the scenic attractions of the place, is the cathedral, which was begun in 1098, at the time of Norman occupation of the island, and parts of which are still standing as originally constructed with the exception of the evidences of damage wrought by the frequent earthquakes.

The town is one of great antiquity, and derived its first known name, Zanole (a sickle), from the shape of the harbor. It was founded by Cumaen pirates and Chalcidians in 732 B. C., and was governed by the laws of Charondas.

In 396 B. C. the town was destroyed by the Carthaginians, but was rebuilt a few years later by Dionysius of Syracuse, only to fall again into the hands of the Carthaginians under Hannibal in 269. The first Punic war, however, left the place in the hands of the Romans, and the place was of importance second only to that of Syracuse and Lilybaeum in Sicily during a period of Roman occupation lasting for several centuries.

In 831 A. D. the town was taken by the Saracens, but in 1061 it was taken from them by the Normans. The city prospered greatly during the Crusades, being a favorite rendezvous for soldiers from the continent en route to the Holy Land. In the Middle Ages also it became a flourishing commercial city.

Its commercial importance disappeared after a bitter struggle between the aristocratic faction, or Merli, and the democratic faction, or Mavizzi, in 1674. The democratic faction appealed to the French and the other to the Spaniards. The former faction were at first victorious, but eventually were deserted by the French, the city was taken by the Spaniards, and when the struggle was over the population was reduced from 120,000 to about a tenth of that number.

The town never fully recovered from this disaster. Whatever recovery was made was neutralized in the eighteenth century by a series of disasters. In 1740 about 40,000 persons died of the plague, and in 1783 the town was almost entirely overthrown by the great earthquake of that year. Great damage was caused by bombardment in September, 1848. The cholera carried off no fewer than 16,000 victims in 1854 and earthquakes in 1894 and 1906 also caused loss of life and property. In 1880 the town was occupied by Garibaldi. It became a part of united Italy the following year.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 32½	@$	33½
Firsts	29	@	31
Seconds	25	@	28
State dairy, good to choice.	26	@	28
Factory, seconds to firsts..	20	@	21½

BEANS.

Marrow, 1908, choice	2 45	@	2 47½
Medium, 1908, choice	—	@	2 27½
White kidney, 1908	2 60	@	2 65
Red kidney, 1908, choice.	2 27½	@	2 32½
Yellow eye, 1908, choice..	2 95	@	3 00
Pea, 1908, choice	2 35	@	2 37½
Black turtle soup, choice.	2 10	@	2 20
Lima, Cal	2 95	@	3 00

CHEESE.

State, full cream	14½	@	15½
Small	—	@	14
Part skims, fair to good..	7½	@	8½
Full skims	2½	@	3½

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	38	@	40
State—Fair to choice	35	@	37
Western—Seconds to firsts.	30	@	31

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH

Apples—King, per bbl.	3 50	@	5 00
Ben Davis, per bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Greenings, per bbl.	2 75	@	4 50
Pears—Kieffer, per bbl.	1 75	@	3 50
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl.	12 00	@	14 00
Jersey, per crate	3 00	@	3 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb	—	@	12½
Fowls, per lb	—	@	13½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9½
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	18
Ducks, per lb	13	@	14
Geese, per lb	10	@	11½
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	16	@	27
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Fowls, per lb	10	@	14½
Cocks, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, Western, per lb	10	@	15
Geese, Western, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	87½
Nos. 3 to 1, per 100 lb	70	@	85
Clover, per 100 lb	60	@	80
Straw, long rye, per 100 lb.	85	@	95

HOPS.

State, 1908, prime to choice	12	@	13
Medium to good	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1908, choice..	—	@	10
Medium to good, 1907	4	@	6

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I., per bbl.	2 75	@	2 87
Jersey, per bbl.	1 90	@	2 12
Sweets, per basket	60	@	1 25
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	3 25
Egg plant, per box	2 00	@	4 00
Squash, per bbl.	60	@	1 00
Peas, per basket	1 50	@	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbages, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
String beans, per basket	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	2 50	@	4 50
Orange Co., red, per bag.	1 25	@	1 75
State, red, per bag	1 50	@	1 85
Kale, per bbl.	60	@	75
Beets, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots, per bbl.	60	@	1 12
Spinach, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, per bbl.	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, per basket	2 00	@	3 50
Cauliflower, per bbl.	2 00	@	6 00
Lettuce, per basket	7	@	2 50
Celery, per doz. stalks	1	@	50
Pumpkins, per bbl.	5	@	1 00
Turnips, per bbl.	5	@	75
Brussels sprouts, per qt.	1	@	16
Parsley, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 25
Horseradish, per 100 lb.	3 50	@	4 00
Shallots, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 75	@	5 25
Spring patents	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 08	@	1 10
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 19⅜
Corn, No. 2	65½	@	66
Oats, mixed	54	@	54½
Clipped white	56½	@	62
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	81½
Lard, city	—	@	9⅜

GAME.

Quail, per doz.	3 50	@	4 00
Woodcock, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Plover, per doz.	3 00	@	3 50
Partridges, per pair	—	@	3 50
Wild Ducks—Canvas, pair.	2 00	@	2 50
Mallard, per pair	1 25	@	1 50
Ruddy, per pair	75	@	1 10
Rabbits, per pair	10	@	20
Jack rabbits, per pair	50	@	60

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	15
Country dressed	6	@	13
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 25	@	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 00	@	8 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	—	@	6 25
Country dressed, per lb	7¼	@	8¼

U. S. PROSPEROUS AS ANY LAND.

Decline in Imports and Exports Only Part of World Condition.

Washington, D. C.—That the falling off of approximately $300,000,000 in imports and perhaps $150,000,000 in exports in the commerce of the United States in 1908 is merely part of a general condition that has prevailed the world over is shown by the monthly statement of the Bureau of Statistics. Of the twenty-five principal countries of the world whose foreign commerce the bureau records month by month all save four show a decline in exports and almost two-thirds show a decrease in imports.

An analysis of the year's foreign commerce by grand divisions shows the principal decrease on the import side occurred in trade with Europe, and on the export side in the trade with North America. These marked reductions in the United States are not entirely the result of a falling off in the quantity of merchandise moved into or out of the country, says the statement. Doubtless there has been a marked decrease, it continues, in the quantity of certain materials imported, especially in those required for use in manufacturing; but it also doubtless is true that a part, and in certain cases a large part, of the reduction in value of imports is due to lower prices rather than smaller quantities of the articles in question.

Kemp's Balsam

Will stop any cough that can be stopped by any medicine and cure coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It is always the best cough cure. You cannot afford to take chances on any other kind.

KEMP'S BALSAM cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip, asthma and consumption in first stages.

It does not contain alcohol, opium, morphine, or any other narcotic, poisonous or harmful drug.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOES $3.50

The Reason I Make and Sell More Men's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes Than Any Other Manufacturer

is because I give the wearer the benefit of the most complete organization of trained experts and skilled shoemakers in the country.

The selection of the leathers for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making in every department, is looked after by the best shoemakers in the shoe industry.

If I could show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, and wear longer than any other make.

My Method of Tanning the Soles makes them More Flexible and Longer Wearing than any others.

Shoes for Every Member of the Family, Men, Boys, Women, Misses and Children.

For sale by shoe dealers everywhere.

CAUTION! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom.

Fast Color Eyelets Used Exclusively. Catalog mailed free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, 167 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

IODOFORM VAPOR FOR CATARRH, HAY-FEVER, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE. MARGRAVE CHEM. CO. WILSON, N. C.

PILES Sample treatment RED CROSS Pile and Fistula Cure and Book sent by mail FREE.

REA CO., DEPT. B. 4 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Millionaire Bettor's Latest.

John W. Gates was talking about the accident that befell the Mauretania a short time ago.

"When that propeller broke," he said, "the screw seemed to run away with the great ship. She was racked as though a host of giants with sledges were beating on her sides. We all felt for a moment as lost as—as lost as those creatures whom the ark left behind."

Mr. Gates smiled.

"Speaking of the ark," he said, "I saw a little boy at play with his Noah's ark the other day. I watched him put aboard the people, all the painted animals, and then I saw him place carefully in a sheltered spot two tiny splinters of wood.

"What are they, my son?" I asked.

"Them's microbes," said he.

"It had never occurred to me before," Mr. Gates ended, "but there must, of course, have been a pair of microbes in the ark."—New York Times.

Run Into.

Sympathetic Old Lady (making inquiries at cab stand)—"I saw a policeman pick the poor man up. He's been run into by one of those nasty bicycles, I suppose?"

Cabby—"He's been run into, mum, but it ain't a bicycle this time."

S. O. L.—"What was it, then, that ran into him?"

Cabby (reflectively)—"Somewhere about arf a barrel o' beer, mum."—Tit-Bits.

THEN AND NOW

Complete Recovery From Coffee Ills.

"About nine years ago my daughter, from coffee drinking, was on the verge of nervous prostration," writes a Louisville lady. "She was confined for the most part to her home.

"When she attempted a trip down town she was often brought home in a cab and would be prostrated for days afterward.

"On the advice of her physician she gave up coffee and tea, drank Postum, and ate Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

"She liked Postum from the very beginning and we soon saw improvement. To-day she is in perfect health, the mother of five children, all of whom are fond of Postum.

"She has recovered, is a member of three charity organizations and a club, holding an office in each. We give Postum and Grape-Nuts the credit for her recovery."

"There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

BURTON SUCCEEDS FORAKER

Legislative Caucus Nominates Him at Columbus, Ohio.

Charles P. Taft, Brother of the President-elect, Withdrew From Contest to Defeat Senator Foraker.

Columbus, Ohio.—By acclamation Theodore Burton, Representative in Congress from one of the Cleveland districts for fifteen years, was nominated to succeed Joseph Benson Foraker, of Cincinnati, in March next in the United States Senate. The nomination was conferred on him by the Republican joint legislative caucus, and the election will follow on January 12.

Usually Burton's appearances have not been marked by the enthusiasm of the crowds. He is reserved in manner and is lacking in so-called popular qualities, but when he was escorted to the Senate chamber to accept the Senatorial nomination there was an outburst of applause, and this was followed by frequent cheers which interrupted his speech. Mr. Burton plainly was deeply touched by the manifestation of esteem from the legislators and friends, and tears glistened in his eyes as he spoke to the General Assembly. He said that the true measure of their success would be the benefits they could confer upon the public. He urged them not to be swayed by ill considered popular clamor.

Burton's name was put in nomination before the joint caucus by State Senator Matthews, of Cleveland, and was seconded by Senator Thorne Baker, of Cincinnati, who was to have presented the name of C. P. Taft.

The secret of Charles P. Taft's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest became known, and the story is confirmed by Mr. Burton, who says the man who was really responsible for the action of President-elect Taft was Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

When Hitchcock saw that Foraker would win if Burton and Taft became tied up, he went at once to Judge Taft and advised him that his brother should withdraw from the race.

SULLIVAN IS DISGRUNTLED.

Says Burns Never Was Champion and Belittles Johnson's Title.

St. Paul, Minn.—John L. Sullivan was not surprised at the outcome of the Burns-Johnson fight in Australia.

"The fight come out very much as I had predicted," said Sullivan. "Even with his victory over the so-called champion—though in my opinion Burns never was the champion prize fighter of the world—the negro can't assume that title, for the present-day fights. They are boxing matches when padded mitts are used by the bouts cannot truly be styled prize contestants.

"I can't see where Johnson will be given a high position in the opinion of the general American public. I am of the opinion that the American public is fast losing interest in the manly art of self defense."

CLAUS SPRECKELS DIES.

Wealthy Sugar Refiner Leaves Estate of $50,000,000.

San Francisco, Cal.—Claus Spreckels, "sugar king" and pioneer refiner of the Pacific Coast and Hawaii, died from pneumonia in his eightieth year. At his bedside were his sons, Rudolph Spreckels, John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels, Mrs. Mary Holbrook and Mrs. W. Alexander Hamilton, daughters of John D. Spreckels. Rudolph Spreckels has been the leading supporter of the graft prosecutions against the city ring, John D. Spreckels is an important factor in the trade with the Orient, and the whole family for years has been one of the most prominent in the State.

The value of the estate is estimated at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Brooms Are Going Up.

The price of brooms is raised fifty cents a dozen, and other advances will follow. A year ago broom corn in Illinois sold at $100 a ton. Now it is worth $110, with indications of an advance. Some brokers predict the price will go to $160. Three-fourths of the broom factories in the country are reported to be low in stock.

Dr. Iriving B. Hayes Killed by Cars.

Dr. Irving B. Hayes, a physician of Northampton, Mass., was accidentally killed in El Paso, Texas, while attempting to alight from a moving train. Dr. Hayes was on his way home after a journey to California, and was accompanied by a ten-year-old daughter.

Hangs Himself From Car Roof.

Dangling from a rope at the end of a freight car, the body of Barclay Gray, a railroad man, thirty-five years old, was found in the Erie Railroad yards at Newburg, N. Y. He had committed suicide by hanging himself from the edge of the car roof.

Rioting in India.

The prohibition of the killing of cows as sacrifices led to serious riots near Calcutta, India, and troops killed several rioters and seriously wounded about sixty.

Anson R. Flower Dead.

Anson R. Flower, the well known banker, died at Watertown, N. Y.

LATEST NEWS. BY WIRE.

Mysterious Plague in Mexico.

El Paso, Texas.—According to news from a reliable source from Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, Mexico, a mysterious disease is killing many people. The inhabitants are terror stricken and are leaving as fast as possible. The disease in most cases proves fatal, the victims dying in a day or two after being attacked.

Two-Cent Postage to Germany.

Washington, D. C.—The two-cent postage rate between the United States and Germany has become operative. This Government has expressed a willingness to enter into similar arrangements with France. The new rate of two cents an ounce applies to correspondence sent direct by sea between the two countries, and not to that which is sent through an intermediary.

Strangles Himself to Death.

Hot Springs, Ark.—With a letter under his pillow wishing himself a happy New Year, A. R. Woodford, of St. Louis, Mo., was found dead in his bed, where he had strangled himself with a cord.

Another Statehood Dash.

Washington, D. C. — New Mexico and Arizona are preparing for another dash for Statehood. This time they will co-operate, but the effort will be for two States instead of one. President Roosevelt has indicated that he will use his best efforts to further both bills.

Murderer's Sentence Suspended.

Olympia, Wash.—After being sentenced to hang, Oscar Bradshaw has been pardoned by Governor Mead on condition that he support his parents.

Appeal For Murderer.

Carson City.—In the hope of securing pardon for M. R. Preston, candidate for President on the Socialist Labor party's ticket and now serving a sentence of twenty-five years for murder, labor leaders are preparing an appeal to the Board of Pardons, which meets this month.

First Wedding in Governor's Mansion.

Topeka, Kan.—The first wedding ceremony ever performed in the executive mansion here took place when Miss Anna Hoch, daughter of Governor E. W. Hoch, was married to James W. Reed.

Child Reveals a Murder?

Leocester, Mass. — A five-year-old child guided the police to the body of his father, William O'Donnell, a farmer, forty years old, revealing a probable murder. The body lay beside the road with a deep wound on the right temple.

Lilley Resigned Congress Seat.

New Haven, Conn.—Governor-elect George L. Lilley, of Waterbury, under date of December 15, tendered his resignation as a member of Congress, to take effect on his inauguration as Governor. Mr. Lilley was completing his third term as Congressman-at-large from Connecticut.

Professor Gordy's Suicide.

New York City.—Professor Gordy, the New York University instructor, and his wife, who committed suicide immediately after the death of their only child, carefully arranged so that their end would be sure and left letters, in the handwriting of both, addressed to the sister of Mrs. Gordy, who is hurrying East, ignorant of the tragedy.

BY CABLE.

Big Brazilian Deficit.

Rio Janeiro, via Galveston, Texas.—In the memorial about the expenditures for 1908 read to the Chamber of the States, there is a deficit of 43,000 contos, in paper, or 21,000 in gold. The San Paulo papers attack the Japanese immigration, and say that most of them leave the farm work and flock to the cities, thus increasing the number of the unemployed.

Elections in Moscow.

Moscow, Russia.—The municipal elections here resulted in a victory for the Constitutional Democrats, who elected seventy-nine out of 138 Councilmen.

Police Kill Slayers of Prince.

Tiflis, Russia.—During a fight between the police and a band of brigands on the outskirts of Tiflis two men were killed. Later they were identified as the leaders in the murder of Councillor of the Empire Prince Chavodze, who was killed by robbers and his home plundered on the night of June 27, 1907.

Chinese Quarter of Cebu Burned.

Cebu, Island of Cebu, Philippines.—A major portion of the Chinese quarter of this city has been wiped out by fire. Part of the foreign business district also has been destroyed. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Considerable insurance was carried, but exclusively in British countries.

Four Die in Socialist Clash.

Warsaw, Poland.—Four men were killed and three wounded in an encounter between Polish socialists and nationalists. The police did not interfere.

MORE PROHIBITION STATES

North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama Go With Georgia.

Temperance Forces Lining Up in All the Southern States For an Absolutely Dry Law.

Atlanta, Ga. — State-wide prohibition laws have gone into effect in three Southern States, North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama. Georgia is the only other State wherein statutory prohibition exists, the law having been in operation one year.

A new law, which seeks to regulate the liquor traffic in Louisiana, has become effective, and although the law is not so sweeping in its terms as a State-wide measure, Prohibitionists contend that if it is strictly enforced it will drive the saloons out of the remaining saloon strongholds.

Having won their State-wide fights in four States, the anti-saloon forces have greatly enlarged the South's "dry" area, and they are now lining up for early campaigns in several other States where prohibition has assumed the magnitude of a political issue. In these States now listed as "wet" the anti-saloon forces, by persistent work at the polls, have restricted the sale of liquor to a small territory, mainly in the larger cities, and in these it is expected a vigorous attack will be made.

The Prohibitionists contend they will be able to pass a State-wide bill before the Tennessee Legislature, which meets this month. In other States, notably Texas and Arkansas, the voters probably will be called upon this summer to decide a constitutional amendment for prohibition.

New Orleans, La.—Providing that no saloon shall be within less than 300 feet of a church or schoolhouse and forbidding all gambling devices and musical instruments in barrooms, the Gay-Shattuck Regulation law has gone into effect in Louisiana. At the same time the parishes of Acadia, Caddo, Vermillion, Calcasieu, Vernon, East Carroll, St. Landry and Tangipahoa became dry as the result of recent local option elections. Shreveport, the second city in Louisiana, is in Caddo parish, and forty-five saloons are put out of business.

Biloxi Dry First Time in 200 Years.

Biloxi, Miss.—For the first time in 200 years Biloxi is without saloons, the seven that were operating here going out of business, when statutory prohibition became effective in Mississippi. One saloon is adorned with huge bunches of crepe and the legend, "Gone, But Not Forgotten."

Forty Toronto Saloons Abolished.

Toronto, Ont.—In the city election Mayor Oliver was re-elected by a majority of several thousand. The by-law to reduce the number of hotel and saloon licenses from 150 to 110 was carried.

ROOSEVELT SENDS SYMPATHY

And Promise of Red Cross Aid—A Message From Taft, Too.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt has sent to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy a cable dispatch expressing the sympathy of the people of the United States upon the disastrous earthquake in Southern Italy. The President's message follows:

His Majesty Victor Emmanuel III., Rome:

With all my countrymen, I am appalled by the dreadful calamity which has befallen your country. I offer my sincerest sympathy. American National Red Cross has issued appeal for contributions for the sufferers and notified me that they will immediately communicate with the Italian Red Cross. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The American National Red Cross Society has issued an appeal for funds to aid the sufferers from the catastrophe.

President-elect Taft has sent the following message to the Italian Red Cross Society:

The American Red Cross desires to tender to the Italian Red Cross its profound sympathy because of the terrible earthquake in Sicily and Calabria. An appeal has been issued by the American Red Cross for contributions for the benefit of the sufferers.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

HENRY W. POOR ASSIGNS.

Said to Have Been Worth $5,000,000 a Few Years Ago.

New York City.—Henry W. Poor, one of the best known men in the financial district and sole member of the Stock Exchange firm of H. W. Poor & Co., of No. 33 Wall Street, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Mark T. Cox, of the firm of Robert Winthrop & Co. It is understood that the vast sums Mr. Poor expended on his houses and the art treasures contained in them at Tuxedo and Bar Harbor and on his home, at No. 1 Lexington avenue, in this city, as well as the cost of his library, which was sold at auction recently, had made such inroads on his private fortune, said by his old associates to have amounted at one time to $5,000,000, that he was short of available capital when the financial storm came last year and had been struggling to keep his head above water ever since.

Paris Paralyzed by Blizzard.

Street traffic of Paris, France, was paralyzed by the worst blizzard since 1870.

BRETON TWO STORY BEDS.

Many in Peasants' Huts Richly Carved and Ornamented.

The Breton peasant has some charming qualities, courtesy, good humor, detachment from the prosaic side of life, but the virtue of cleanliness is not for him.

The cottages are frequently very dirty and the approach to them is sometimes over a pile of refuse. There is nothing of luxury in a cottage interior, but you may generally count on two things to beautify even the poorest. One is the white coif of its mistress (always spotless, however dirty anything else may be), and the other is the brass trimming of the armoire, usually polished to a degree of brightness that is positively dazzling. Some of these armoires are really beautiful, with elaborately carved panels, and in many cases are heirlooms that have been in the family for generations. Then there are the beds—one of which the mistress is very proud, will be modern, with coarse Nottingham lace curtains draped over it.

You give it a few complimentary words in order to satisfy its owner, but what you really want to see is the "lit-clos" in the far corner, and if it is a "lit-clos a deux etages" you are more than content. Some of these "lit-clos" are things of great beauty, like the armoires, and the carvings on the sliding panels are enough to make a collector green with envy. But imagine how stuffy they must be to sleep in—and in winter the panels are shut! One day I was expressing my admiration of a certain "lit-clos" when madam pulled the sliding panels apart and revealed the figure of her husband sleepily rubbing his eyes and wanting to know what was the matter! She calmly explained to him that I wanted to see the inside of the bed and then explained to me that her good man had been out fishing since dawn and was very tired. I begged him to close the panels and go to sleep again, which he immediately did, but not before I noticed that he was fully dressed. I am told that the Breton peasant always disappears into the "lit-clos" fully dressed and always emerges therefrom in the same condition.

While her husband slept madam enlarged on the advantages of a "lit-clos" in bringing up a family. She told me that she had had six children and that when they were little she used to put three in the top etage and three in the bottom, then close the panels and leave them with an easy mind.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Only One "Bromo Quinine"

That is Laxative Bromo Quinine. Look for the signature of E. W. Grove. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

Of those who die only about eleven per cent. are insured. N.Y.—2

COUGHS AND COLDS.

I Took Pe-ru-na.

Peruna Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—I can cheerfully recommend Peruna as an effective cure for coughs and colds.

You are authorized to use my photo with testimonial in any publication.

Mrs. Joseph Hall Chase.

804 Tenth St., Washington, D. C.

Could Not Smell Nor Hear.

Mrs. A. L. Wetzel, 1023 Ohio St., Terre Haute, Ind., writes:

"When I began to take your medicine I could not smell, nor hear a church bell ring. Now I can both smell and hear.

"When I began your treatment my head was terrible. I had buzzing and chirping noises in my head.

"I followed your advice faithfully and took Peruna as you told me. Now I might say I am well.

"I want to go and visit my mother and see the doctor who said I was not long for this world. I will tell him it was *Peruna that cured me.*"

Peruna is manufactured by The Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Hale's Honey
of Horehound and Tar

Clears The Voice

Sold by Druggists

Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute

HELP FOR WOMEN

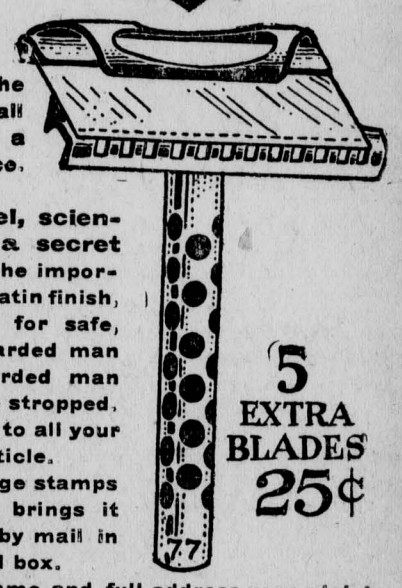
Insist on Having **Dr. MARTEL'S Preparation**
The Standard Remedy.
AT DRUGGISTS.
Send for book, "Relief for Women."
FRENCE DRUG CO., 30 W. 32d St., N. Y. City.

SAFETY RAZOR

AT LOW PRICE.

SUPERIOR TO BEST SOLD AT ANY PRICE.

25¢ *It's all in Our blades* TRADE SHRP SHAVR MARK



The small price is made possible by the great demand for this Razor. The small profit on each aggregating as large a sum as if we sold fewer at a greater price. The benefit is the consumer's.

The Blade is of the finest steel, scientifically made and tempered by a secret process--and the blade, of course, is the important part of any Razor. The frame is of satin finish, silver plated, and "angled" correctly for safe, quick and clean shaving. The tough bearded man finds this Razor a boon; the soft bearded man finds it a delight. These blades can be stropped.

Buy one and you will recommend it to all your friends. That is the best test of any article.

5 EXTRA BLADES 25¢

25 cts. in postage stamps or cash brings it prepaid by mail in a special box.

Write name and full address very plainly.

BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

PISO'S

Throat and Lungs

need just the protection against cold and disease that is obtained from Piso's Cure. If you have a cough or cold, slight or serious, begin taking Piso's Cure today and continue until you are well. Cure the cough while it is fresh, when a few doses of Piso's Cure may be all that you will need. Famous for half a century. Pleasant to taste. Free from opiates and harmful ingredients.

At all druggists', 25 cts.

25 cts. 25 cts.

CURE

WANTED

Young men from 16 to 18 years of age as apprentices to the Iron Moulders' Trade.

BROWN & SHARPE MFG. CO., Providence, R. I.

GREGORY'S Seed Book

of tested and warranted seed, sent free to anyone. It is full of wise and practical instructions. **FREE**

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FOR 1909

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 6, 1909.

ADDTIONAL PERSONAL NOTES.

—Ernest Hooper and Myer Shapiro spent Sunday at Orbisonia.

—Harry Menald, of Mill Creek, visited his aunt, Mrs. D. B. Miller, Sunday last.

—Miss Olive Morgan has returned home from a visit with friends at Altoona and Juniata.

—Prof. C. Ray Bender spent his holiday vacation with his parents at Halifax, Dauphin county.

—Rev. G. R. Alban recently placed a fine organ in his home from the manufactory at Washington, N. J.

—Mr. Samuel Wood, of Lewistown, and Mr. W. P. Stevenson, of McVeytown were callers in town last Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swope attended the funeral of Mrs. Swope's sister, Mrs. Leonard Hazzard at Huntingdon Sunday.

—Miss Bessie Fetterhoef, of Warriorsmark, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Springler, for several days.

—George Brumbaugh and wife returned to their home at Mahoningtown, Pa., last Sunday after several weeks visiting among friends in town.

—Prof. M. B. Wright, principal of the public schools of McAlevy's Fort, spent the holiday vacation with his mother, Mrs. Katherine Wright, in Cass township.

—Harry Turnbaugh, of Williamson School, who had been spending his vacation with his mother Mrs. L. L. Swope, and other friends, returned to his school duties Monday last.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Yocum, who spent the holidays at their Huntingdon home, returned to Mapleton yesterday and will remain for the balance of the winter at Hotel Clairndon.

—Miss Gertrude Smith, of Huntingdon who is instructing a class in vocal music at this place, sang in the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning. Those who were fortunate enough to hear the lady were much pleased with her singing.

—Mrs. W. A. McCarl, of Altoona, was a visitor to friends in town last Thursday. Her husband, who is a conductor on the middle division, the same day alighting from his train at Tyrone fell and badly sprained the muscles of the left hand.

—C. R. Moore, assistant agent, will attend the illustrated lecture given under the auspices of the P. R. R. company this evening in the High school auditorium at Altoona by Cal Taylor, Chief of Explosive Department, on the handling of high explosives.

—J. G. Hicks is in attendance to-day at a meeting in Altoona of the P. R. R. agents of the Middle Division where the advisability of an organization of the agents, similar to organizations on other divisions of the company's lines will be discussed.

—Edward McCarl had two fingers of the right hand badly injured one day last week while loading trucks at the Keystone sand quarry. He was struck by a stone that was being thrown into the truck by another workman and the injuries which he received have since prevented him from doing any work.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office:

Levi Johnson	March 1, 1909
E. S. Chilcott	Sept. 1, 1909
Mrs. Ruth Dunlap	Sept. 4, 1909
Dr. B. F. Chilcott	Sept. 20, 1909
G. Monroe Querry	Nov. 20, 1909
E. G. Lynn	April 30, 1909
Mrs. Nellie Corbin	April 9, 1909
J. A. McHenry	Feb. 18, 1909
Dale C. Wright	Jan. 1, 1910
Mary L. Hoover	Aug. 16, 1909
Mrs. Sallie Truax	Jan. 13, 1909
F. M. Moyer	Jan 1, 1910
W. H Cramer	Jan. 1, 1909
Mrs. Catharine Wright	Jan. 1, 1910
M. B. Wright	July 1, 1909
Miss Mira Rhodes	April 1, 1909
Clarence Querry	Feb. 24, 1909
Henry Miller	March 16, 1909
M. C. Taylor	Sept. 18, 1909
W. H. Monnts	Nov. 1, 1909
Wilbur M. Querry	Jan. 2, 1910
Myron McClain	April 4, 1909
James Bhchanan	Jan. 8, 1910
Chas. M. Henderson	Jan. 1, 1910

The New Year.

The year 1909 comprises the latter half of the 133rd and the beinning of the 134th year of American Independence. The year is the 6622nd of the Julian period; it is the 5669-5570th of the Jewish era, the latter year beginning at sunset September 15; it is the 2662nd year since the founding of Rome according to Varo; it is the 2569th year of the Japanese era; the 1325th of the Mohammedan era called the Hegigra, beginning January 23rd.

Easter occurs this year April 11.

There will be four eclipses during 1909. A total eclipse of the moon June 3rd will be partly visible here. This will be followed on the 17th of the same month by an eclipse of the sun, visible here as a partial eclipse toward sunset. The third eclipse will be a total obscuration of the moon November 27th, visible in the United States. The fourth will be a partial eclipse of the sun December 12th; not visible here.

Annual Christmas Dinner.

The annual Christmas dinner was served at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Pheasant in Smith valley on Christmas day, and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all who were present.

For more than forty years it has been the custom for Samuel P. Pheasant and wife to have their family spend Christmas at the old hom stead and it was always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure and expectation.

Amid rain and snow the children, grandchildren and great-grandson reached the home and with a merry Christmas on the lips of all a most enjoyable day was spent.

About twelve o'clock Grandmother invited us out to the dining room where a sumptuous feast of turkey, sweet potatoes, beef, fruits, cakes, pies, ice cream nd desserts of every description was served by Mr, P. A. Pheasant and sister Mrs. Annie Wright. After spending about an hour in the dining room we repaired to the parlor where the afternoon was spent in exchanging Xmas gifts, eating candy, apples and popcorn and in joyful conversation. As the shades of evening were gathering we took our departure to our respective homes feeling grateful to our Maker for sparing us to see another Christmas day and hoping that we may all live to see and enjoy many more such occasions Those present were S. P. Pheasant and wife, P. A. Pheasant and wife, Horace Wright and wife, J. O. Apgar and wife, Clarence Pheasant, J. Coy Coder and wife, J. C. Mansberger and wife, Misses Cora and Esther Pheasant, Miss Mary Wright, Miss Mabel Apgar, Earl Apgar, Samuel Pheasant Mansberger, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mansberger, and Thomas Hardy.

GUEST.

An 120-Years' War Ends.

From the Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

A war which lasted 120 years, and which was marked by singular barbarity as well as persistence has just been ended in Mexico by the signing of a peace treaty between the Yaqui Indians and the Mexican government.

The happy conclusion of such a bloody war and the restoration of amicable relations between these aborigines and their long time foe was worthy of more attention than it received amid the hurly-burly of other great world events.

The Yaqui Indians were Christianized by the Spanish fathers, but steadfastly refused to accept the soverignty of Spain, and as revolutionary soldiers the savages aided in driving the Spaniards from the country. This accomplished, they sternly withheld allegiance to the Mexican government, although enjoying all the rights and privileges accorded to other citizens. Their fealty to tribal relations during these 120 years was never broken, and the sovereignty of the Yaqui country was conceded to no one.

Local Institute to Be Held at Garfield.

The program for a local instituteto be held at Garfield schoolhouse, Cass township, Feb. 6, 1909, is as follows:

Forenoon, 9.45 to 11.45 o'clock. Music; Devotional exercises; Music; "Paper," Miss Esther Drake; Topic, "The teacher outside of the class," Carrie Smith, Belle Hamilton, Harmon McClain; "Address," Mrs. S. V. Heaton.

Afternoon, 1.30 to 4 o'clock. Topic, "Why I should be interested in the public schools"—first as a teacher, D. H. Dell, Miles Chilcote, Harry Speck—second as a patron, J. F. Wright, R. P. Smith, J. C. Heaton, W. G. Taylor; Recitation, Elda Dell; Topic, "Common Sense Geography," Mirlie Bowman, Mabel Swope; Topic, "Nature Study," Prof. J. O. Smith, Chalmer Houck; "Paper," Miss Anme Miller; Topic, "Our boys and girls," Prof. J. M. Drake, Miss Emma Miller.

Co. Supt. Dell will be with us during the day. All teachers, directors and friends of education are urged to be present. George Hamilton, chairman.

The Toilet Table.

Salt as a gargle will cure sore throat.

Tight clothes and indigestion cause red noses.

A little salt under the tongue will stop nose bleeding.

A hot bath taken at night affords refreshing sleep.

High-heeled boots are known to cause spinal complaints.

A raw egg swallowed will detach a fish-bore in the throat.

Sleep with the window well open and you will awake brisk.

The yoke of an egg broken up in rose water is a trusty shampoo.

Salt on the fingers when cleaning fowls, meats or fish will prevent slipping.

Headache will often yield to a foot bath without any other treatment. Try it.

A little vinegar added to butter and sugar is an excellent remedy for hoarseness.

LOST—Lamp off baby buggy, somewhere on the streets of Mapleton, Tuesday. Reward if returned to ITEM office.

FOR SALE—12 Head of good young mules; will sell cheap. Call on H. O. ANDREWS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

NOTICE—Having this date purchased of the owner all the personal property in, about and belonging to the Hotel Clairndon, I have left the same in the hotel for use therein. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with said personal property.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,
Henderson Township, Nov. 28, 1908.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

621 Washington Street

Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

STAGE ROUTE.

The undersigned will run his hack tri-weekly (Monday, Wednesday and Friday) between Cassville and Mapleton, leaving Cassville at 7.30 a. m. and arriving at Mapleton at 11 a. m.; leave Mapleton for Cassville at 3.15 p. m. Will haul passengers, baggage and freight.

GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS.
Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON PA

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Central Banking Co

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

The Man Who Wants To Borrow Money

and the man who wants a safe place to keep his money, a place where he can leave it with the certainty of getting all or any part of it at any time, are both appreciated patrons at this bank.

We do a general commercial banking business—we cooperate with and assist our customers in the upbuilding of their business.

We are constantly gaining new patrons and shall be pleased to number **you** among them.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

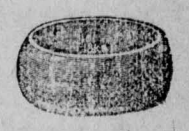
NEW POST CARDS

In Great Variety at

THE ITEM STATIONERY DEP'T.

L. W. ZERBY, Jeweler,

SOLID GOLD RINGS,



Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Beginning Monday, Dec. 28, Store will close at 6 o'cloik' except Saturdays and From the 14th to the 20th.

A Big January Pre-Inventory Sale.

Every Thing in the Store at a Liberal Reduction.

The Sale begins Tuesday Jan. 12th
And Lasts till January 20th

Eight days of Hustling Business and Money Saving Opportunities.

The prolonged warm weather of the past few months leaves more heavy merchandise on our hands than is desirable. Consequent'y we will work many of these most desirable lines at heavy reductions.

Every article in the store will be sold at a liberal reduction, while many of our finest Cloaks, Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists, Net Waists, Lingerie Waists, Dress Goods, etc., will be reduced A THIRD and in some cases to ONE-HALF regular prices.

The sale is too sweeping in its nature to admit of details here; we can only urge you to come.

Every Coat and Suit in our Big Stocks will be sold at inviting prices.

Don't Forget the date—Tuesday, Jan. 12th to 20th.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE WINTER SEASON

is the time of year when we should take care of our feet and body and not subject ourselves to the changeable weather unless we are dressed properly for it.

You Need Overshoes

and unless you buy reliable stock you will be obliged to buy often and in so doing will lay out considerable money for this necessity alone. We have first quality rubbers-for all members of your family and rubber boots for children—whidh necessarily will cost you a little more than you pay for imferior goods but in the end you will save money by buying from us.

Keep Warm and Dry.

Suitable for the present season we have work shirts, overalls, blouses, corduroy coats, corduroy pants, and a line of felts and rubbers from which we can supply you for outdoor service. Prices on all goods consistent with quality.

We are dealers in general merchandise and we are always prepared to supply the wants of our customers.

BRING YOUR RAILROAD TIES TO US.

A. M. PARKER,

ODD FELLOWS' BLDG., MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Choicest Cigars and Tobacco

On the market are the kinds from which our stock is selected. The following 5-cent brands speak for themselves: Dundreary, Buck, Square Deal, Wild Indian and Happy Sam. The well-known "El Galleo" brands of 10c. and 25c. cigars in stock. Popular and select brands of chewing and smoking tobacco. For pipe or cigarrette smoke Continental Cubes, Tuxedo and Old English Curve Cut.

McCorkle's Pool Parlor,

Basement, S. E. Cor. Wright Building, Mapleton Depot, Pa.